The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XII NO. 52 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1953 | Price: 4 Annas
Air Surcharge 6 Pies
4½ Annas in Pakistan

ROYAL CHARMER

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Luscious Linda Christian, in private life Mrs. Tyrone Power, plays the role of a Per sian Princess in Colombia's technicolour film "Slaves of Babylon" produced by Sam Katzman.

Greater Bombay Across Harbour

SEE PAGE 4

"I've had a permanent, a facial and a manicure—all for your birthday" *"TIT-BITS"*

Fort Belvedere SHORN Of Royal Status

Memory Of Windsor's Abdication Episode

LONDON, (INS).

FORT BELVEDERE, where King Edward VIII reached his decision to abdicate has been stripped of its royal status. A Buckingham Palace announcement said that Queen Elizabeth had decided that the mansion is "no longer required as a grace and favour residence."

"Grace and favour" residences are rent-free apartments in royal palaces and mansions distributed by the ruling monarch to members of the royal family or old retainers for "services rendered."

Fort Belvedere, on the edge of Windsor Great Park, Surrey county, 25 miles from London, was given to the Duke of Windsor when he was Prince of Wales by his father, King George V, in 1929.

The rambling 40-room mansion with its turrets and tower was built in 1750 by King George II as a gun platform.

During his seven years occupation of Fort Belvedere, from 1929 to 1936, the Duke of Windsor made considerable alterations and improvements. He put in a hard tennis court, an oper-air swimming pool and central heating. The interior decorating and replanting of the gardens with scores of rosetrees were supervised by him.

The Duke once described Fort Belvedere as the "perfect bachelor's residence."

But although Fort Belvedere may have many happy memories for the Duke it remains only a reminder to the present Royal family of the Duke's abdication in 1936.

SAD MEMORY

It was at Fort Belvedere that the Duke composed his historic abdication broadcast, and from Fort Belvedere he motored to Portsmouth on the night of December 11, 1936, to go into voluntary exile to marry the woman he loved—the Baltimore-born Mrs. Wallis Simpson, now Duchess of Windsor.

Today, Fort Belvedere is a wilderness. Its once well-kept lawns and gardens are a tangle of weeds and the rooms dusty and deserted. An eerie loneliness enshrouds the mansion where once the fate of the British Crown was decided.

The property has been returned to the management of the Commissioners of the Crown Lands, who will decide its future. The mansion today is almost derelict and it would take thousands of dollars to restore it as a country residence.

WEEK-END FUN

A landscape architect was showing an ignorant, newlyrich woman over a formal garden.

"What's that?" she asked, pointing to an unfamiliar object.

The landscape gardener told her it was a sundial.

"What's a sundial?"

Whereupon her companion patiently explained how the sun, moving through the heavens, casts a shadow which is recorded on the dial, indicating the time of the day.

The woman beamed with interest.

"My! what will they be thinking of next?" she exclaimed.

*

Into an already crowded rush-hour train on the Underground a mother pushed her small son, and squeezed in after him.

He complained of being squashed, and was told to "shut up." But he continued to grumble, and presently was heard to shout, peevishly: "Mind me'ead! Mind me'ead!"

"Oh, 'old your row, Alfie," cried his mother, "you've got to be a sardine in 'ere."

"It's all right for you," replied Alfie, angrily. "You're not at the bottom of the bloomin' tin!"

*

Having heard of an old man who had attained the age of a hundred and had never touched strong drink, a temperance committee was rushed to his home to get a sworn statement to that effect.

Propping him up in bed, they guided the feeble, trembling old hand along the dotted line.

They were disturbed and startled, however, by a violent disturbance in the next room—scuffling falling of heavy furniture and breaking of crockery.

"Good Heavens, what's that?" gasped a committee man.

"Oh," whispered the old man as he sat back exhausted after the effort, "that's Dad He's drunk again."

At the railway station a man was taking an affectionate farewell of his wife. As a final gesture of his devotion he stepped into her compartment and began to wrap a rug around her knees.

Suddenly a porter slammed the door, and before the husband could descend from the carriage the train started. The last a bystander saw was an angry face and a pair of wildly gesticulating hands.

Then the bystander noticed that another man standing on the platform was laughing.

"It's old Charlie I'm laughing at," the man explained. "He told me he was getting rid of his wife for a week!"

*

At a theatre a man fell asleep while the curtain-raiser was being played. When the main play came on his daughter nudged him and whispered, "Charley's Aunt."

"Bless me, so it is'" cried the man, as he rose and shook hands vigorously with a demure old lady who happened to be passing in front of him. "How do you do, madam? And how is Charley?"

*

The explorer was telling the tale. "Y,es" he said, once

I was so hungry that I dined off my pet parrot."

"What was it like?" asked one of his listeners.

"Oh, very nice."

"Yes, but what did it taste like?"

"Oh, turkey, chicken, wild duck, plover....that parrot could imitate anything".

*

"Darling!" he implored her, "will you marry me? If you refuse, I shall die!" She refused and he died—sixty years later.

*

"Have you got a firm grip on that paint brush, Harry?"

"Yes—why?"

"You'll need it—I'm taking the ladder away."

"It's wonderful to be back doing Shakespeare again. I hope it won't be twelve more years before I have chance" O'Brien said, "but you never know. Acting careers take some mighty funny turns.

"I remember, for example, when I was in HENRY IV in New York. Jose Ferrer was working at another theatre on the same block in BROTHER RAT. He used to tell me what a lucky guy I was to have a Shakespearean play.

"Several years later when Ferrer was back on Broadway as Iago in OTHELLO, I was right across the street—a Brooklyn cab driver in WINGED VICTORY."

*

Old friends met again after many years.

"Have you heard about Bill?" asked one, referring to an acquaintance.

"No," said the other. "What happened to him?"

"He dropped dead outside a public-house."

"Going in or coming out?"

"Going in."

"What bad luck."

PASSING PAGEANT

By KAM

Moscow radio calls Ike's speech bellicose. — Caption of a news item.

Ike always means business. He is always in earnest and wants to make himself heard, while the Jesting Pilates of the U.S.S.R. are generally only jocose.

*

Has the finance of the country been entrusted to a wrong man? says Shri Chintaman Deshmukh who wonders why he of all persons was chosen to be the Finance Minister of India.—A press report.

Is Deshmukhji a coy wooer of Finance, as painted by himself? Let that pass. We just wonder what Shrimati Durgabai thinks—whether she has given her hand to the wrong man or right man?

*

Grandma weds a teen-ager.—Caption of a news item.

Nothing strange. We know of a wee bit of wooer, not even in her teens trying to woo a grand grand uncle aged over 150. Can you guess the parties? No prizes offered.

*

There was no water to save Winston Churchill's barn. Five fire brigades were rushed to put out a blaze at a barn on Winnie's estate at Westerham.—A press report.

Will there be water enough (of Blue Nile included) and oil (of Iranian brand) to save the Commonwealth which is ablaze from one end to the other?

*

At the golden jubilee celebration of the Taj, Bombay, Sir H. P. Mody said: "To those who believe in austerity it may mean nothing, but to ordinary people made out of common clay it does mean something.'—A press report.

Sir Homi is rather hesitant in speaking out the whole truth. He pleads for the ordinary man of clay, but what about the men of steel and stone to whom prestige is the very breath of their nostrils. Who knows better than he, an ex-satrap.

*

An Indian can't occupy his own house at Johannesburg.—A news item.

This has happened in Malan's India-maligning Raj. But here in our own city State representatives of our Government can legally occupy others' houses, even eight years after the end of the war in which our country did not take part! Verb. sap.

*

Shaw's last play has been considered to be 'short and incomplete'. Its typescript has been handed over to the British Museum —Its caption is 'Why she would not'.

Because she COULD NOT—We venture to gush, -er, rush where angelic plawwrights &c. ....

*

The Government of Bombay has now allowed, carrying for personal consumption, without a permit, a quantity of upto half a seer of poha and/or kurmuras, per person, into or out of Bombay Rationing Area or out of the limits of any district.—A press report.

Half a seer of this precious stuff! For this grand relief, much many and more thanks! Generosity thy name is Bombay State.

*

A Chinese merchant at Kuala Lampur feeling the pinch of Malayan rubber slump has asked the Telanga State Welfare Department how he could best rid himself of his four wives.

What a man. Even in these days when harems are becoming anachronisms there are many ways to dispose of the surplus human flesh. Let's think of them a bit.

*

Yes. We have got it! Let him take them to the wood and sneak away. Soon there will go up the cry of 'Bibis in the wood. This will evoke greater interest than the 'Babes in the Wood', A sure way of riddance, we suppose, unless we are mistaken.

*

Inez Robb says: "An empty stomach was conditioned to react in only one way, and that way was Communist. The asumption became gospel that an empty stomach always voted the party line." —A press report.

Quite right! In the last general elections in Bharat, a large number of empty stomaches when filled with fodder began to fill up the empty ballot boxes. That's human nature.

*

C. R. wishes he were born a woman, as he said women in India enjoyed more privileges than men.—A press report.

That confirms our suspicion that something is wrong with the C.M. of Madras, the more so when it was reported that he would carry on.

*

A young woman told a Ceylon magistrate she did not want to go back to her husband because she did not wish to be treated like a domestic servant.

Our heartfelt sympathy to this Eve who wants to be, besides the mistress of the kitchen, mistress of all she surveyed at home. Just the time when our Home Ministers decided who should rule the homes, wife or husbands or both.

Surrealist Bull-Fight

Salvador Dali's Idea

BY PETER CARNEY

MADRID, (INS).

A surrealist bull-fight is the latest idea which the painter Salvador Dali intends to carry out.

Although more than a year has elapsed since rumours were first circulated about such a fight, there was no further mention of it until recently when Dali signed a contract to design a "falla."

A "falla" is a festival celebrated yearly in Valencia, and its principal attraction consists in that all the beautiful costumes and mannequins that are both designed and made exclusively for several hours of merry-making are burned and destroyed before the day is through.

The surrealist bull-fight will be the vital part of the "falla," and it will consist of the Monteserrant ring, a helicopter, effigies of both friends and foes of Dali and, of course, real bulls.

Many guests will be invited and so inside the ring, but even more illustrious guests will be asked to the "falla," although they will not be permitted to enter the ring.

When asked whether he would not object to having his creations burned, Dali replied that "it seems to me a perfect Dalian ending."

The extravagant painter proposes to have the famous retired Spanish bull-fighter Luis Miguel Dominguin perform as star "matador" in the surrealist exhibition.

Headless

If everything works out according to plans, Dominguin will be the first "headless" bull-fighter. The inspiration for this unique innovation, undoubtedly a trick in the costuming still kept secret, Dali said, was plagiarized from Leonard da Vinci.

The famous renaissance artist was once asked to create an equestrian statue, and when he was asked why he had not put a head on it, he tersely answered that he was waiting to see who would be the winner.

Dali remarked also that on looking over the events of his life, he sees that everything worthwhile he has ever done was accomplished after twelve years of delay. Since so far there has only been a year's delay in the organizing of the surrealist bull-fight, eleven more years have to elapse, he wryly added.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Indian Film Stars No.—11

Meena Kumari plays the leading role in Kamal Amrohi's picture "DAAERA".

QUEEN WANTED A YOUTHFUL COURT

New Private Secretary Succeeds Lascelles

By ALBERT RUBEN

LONDON, (INS).

A QUIET revolution took place in the innermost sanctum of Buckingham Palace.

In a tidy office close to that of Queen Elizabeth a slightly-built, youngish, modest-mannered man prepared a step into a job for which he had been carefully groomed all his life.

He is Sir Michael Adeane, 43, who took over as Private Secretary to the Queen and as such may be one of the leading influences behind the Throne of Britain.

From the moment Elizabeth left on her Australian tour Adeane, as acting Private Secretary, stepped into the circle of the Queen's closest advisers.

In his new capacity Adeane will be the strong link in the chain that binds monarchy and democracy in a firm, workable relationship peculiar to Britain. He will be the personal bridge spanning the constitutional gulf between Sovereign and Prime Minister.

As Private Secretary he will be privy to the Queen's most intimate secrets. He still stands ready to offer advice on subjects ranging from protocol to politics. He will, furthermore, exercise final approval on the arrangement of her Majesty's schedule and will have a hand in the composition of all royal speeches.

POWER THEY WIELD

While it is axiomatic in Britain that the Monarch reigns but does not rule, not inconsiderable influence can yet be exercised on affairs of state from the throne. Historians concede, for example, that Britain's famed World War I premier, Lloyd George, was moved to a settlement of the Irish Home Rule issue by the insistence of King George V.

George V's Private Secretary was Lord Stamfordham, on whom the King leaned heavily for counsel.

Adeane is Stamfordham's grandson. Whether he will hold as much sway over the Sovereign as did his grandfather remains to be seen.

The Queen's present Private Secretary is Sir Alan Lascelles, who is scheduled to retire at the end of the year.

Venerable, 66-year-old "Tommy" Lascelles has been behind the scenes at Buckingham Palace for 33 years. He served as Private Secretary to George VI and as an aide to George V. One of his earliest duties as a member of the court was to accompany the Prince of Wales, present Duke of Windsor, on his restless roamings about the world.

YOUTHFUL COURT

In deference to his faithful service, Elizabeth retained Lascelles when she ascended the throne last year. But her desire to be surrounded by a young and vigorous court was well-known.

Friends said the Queen was privately well pleased that no one in the Royal party who left for Australia was over 45 years of age.

Adeane received an impeccable education at Eton and Cambridge and later acquired the requisite military bearing as an officer in the crack Coldstream Guards.

In 1937, while serving as Aide de Camp to the Governor-General of Canada, he was hand-picked by newly-crowned George VI as Assistant Private Secretary. He was 26 at the time, the youngest ever to hold the post.

Marriage Is Not A Lottery

SUCCESS HAS TO BE BUILT BRICK BY BRICK

WHY DO PEOPLE MARRY? IT IS CERTAINLY NOT BECAUSE THEY HAVE HEARD GLOWING ACCOUNTS OF THE MARRIED STATE! ON THE CONTRARY THERE SEEMS TO BE A UNIVERSAL TENDENCY TO BELITTLE AND TO RIDICULE IT. YET IN SPITE OF WARNINGS AND JEERS, PEOPLE CONTINUE TO ENTER THE MARRIED STATE AND MEN JOYFULLY THROW AWAY THEIR PRIVILEGE OF BACHELOR FREEDOM.

MEN and women marry not just because it is the thing to do, and set a final seal upon their status as adults, but because something within them recognises the incompleteness of the single state, writes Dr. R. MacDonald Ladell in the "Psychologist".

The psycho-analysts tell us that on through marrying and becoming a father does a man rid himself of the burden of unconscious guilt which comes from the Oedipus situation which in brief, is the child's repressed tendency to regard the father as a hated rival for the favours of the mother. Sociologists are content to point out the fact that the family is the unit of which society is built and that there is thus a cultural urge to repeat the pattern. Jack and Jill will tell you that they want to marry because they want to live together "ever after", and that's that! Perhaps one need not seek for any other reason, but consider instead how Jack finds his Jill.

They Miss The Bus

There are still those who believe that every man and woman has an appointed partner and sooner or later Fate will bring them together. Those who think like this, whether male or female, are very apt to find that they have "missed the bus."

It is not unusual, however for girls to be brought up in factual ignorance of sex, and while being taught that marriage is their natural destiny, to have it conveyed by subtle hints that all men are selfish brutes and better avoided. Such suggestion gives an ambivalent attitude to marriage. It is both wished for and dreaded, and a girl brought up in this way can produce an atmosphere round herself which is apt to daunt any potential suitor; or if she does marry, her lover will need much patience and tact to woo her from her frigidity.

Early suggestion has much to do with marriage failures and the happiest marriages come from homes in which the parents themselves live in harmony and so proclaim the virtues of the married state.

Then there is the "career girl" who is pushed on by ambitious parents and spinster teachers from success to success until between the ages of thirty and forty she takes stock of herself and finds herself loaded with diplomas and distinctions, and with a reputation for efficiency, but feeling it is all "dead sea fruit" In such a case all her life will have been a protest against being "only a girl". Her unconscious goal in life will have been an attempt to escape from her femininity, and it is this that will have taken her far—on the wrong road.

Curious Pattern Of Life

With our present social set-up it is right that a girl should be brought up to earn a living, and to follow an academic career if her tastes lie that way, but in so doing she should still glory in her femininity and realise that her real destiny is marriage and maternity. Her talents should shine best in home-making, and she should always keep that door open.

Another type of girl who is apt to be left unmated is the one whose libido (capacity to love) has become bound up in early childhood to her father and has never since loosened.

The unconscious attachment can result in a pattern of life which allows her to fall in love only with older men who typify her father and who (like her father) are not in a position to marry her. The counterpart of this in the male is the man who is inhibited from finding a mate by his unconscious fixation on his mother.

While this can be one cause of impotency it can also result in a style of life characterised by promiscuity in which in each successive mistress a man is unconsciously seeking for his inaccessible mother, and so is as often disappointed. More happily a mother-complex is often solved in marrying a widow older than himself, and therefore a suitable object on which to project the mother image.

If we turn now to the normal uninhibited man and woman it is none the less certain that the choice of a mate is still influenced by early associations.

Adventure For Both Parties

Among all the girls or men one meets there is one who suddenly arouses one's interest. It may be that something in the features, walk, intonation, complexion, or even style of dress, unconsciously arouses pleasant associations and makes that girl or that man stand out from the others so that one has an urge to follow up the acquaintance.

It may be just a whiff of perfume which recalls a mother's tenderness, or the touch of a tweed coat which recalls the sense of security the girl child felt with an admired father. But whatever it is, the magic works and the couple begin to view each other with different eyes!

There is, however, no reason in the average case to pry too deeply into the origins of an attachment, provided the infatuation is not such as to make either of the couple completely indifferent to common sense and prudence.

Marriage is not a lottery, in which some draw prizes and others blanks, and each must take what he is given. Marriage is an adventure for two, and wh

(Continued on Page 21 Col. 2)

HERALDING THE NEW YEAR

Cyd Charisse

GREATER BOMBAY ACROS

The Harbour

VAST SCOPE FOR EXPANSION

A RECENT MESSAGE FROM NEW DELHI REVEALED THAT THE RAILWAY BOARD HAD DECIDED THAT A PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING SURVEY SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY THE CENTRAL RAILWAY FOR A BROAD-GAUGE RAILWAY LINE FROM DIVA, WHICH LIES BETWEEN THANA AND KALYAN BEYOND THE PARSIK TUNNEL AND DASGAON WHICH IS NEAR MAHAD IN KOLABA DISTRICT. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN DIVA AND DASGAON IS ABOUT 92 MILES.

By Y. T. PARWATHAY

Several requests from public bodies and individuals on the Konkan coast for construction of a railway line in Konkan Districts were received by the Government of India. Shri M. D. Joshi, M. P. for Ratnagiri also voiced the demand in the House of the People. It was urged that the Diva-Dasgaon line should be regarded as a preliminary step and the same should be extended further as far as Karwar. Taking this into consideration, the Railway Board has now ordered a preliminary engineering survey of the Diva-Dasgaon Railway line.

The Background

Certain facts in this connection are worthy of notice. In November 1944, the Government of Bombay recommended to the Government of India several lines for detailed investigations. Diva-Dasgaon line was one of them. Later, the G.I.P. Railway administration initiated the proposal of the Kurla-Karjat railway line.

Both these projects are designed to serve the needs of the Konkan Districts which are poor in respect of means of communications.

The Government of India informed the Government of Bombay in May 1947 that both these projects were recommended by the Central Board of Transport for further consideration and the Government of India, therefore, desired that the projects be examined by the Government of Bombay.

The Board of Communications, Bombay approved on 7th September 1949 both the Kurla-Karjat and Diva-Dasgaon projects, when they were placed before it and recommended that these two projects should be given first and second priority respectively. This recommendation was communicated to the Government of India in 1949 (November). Subsequently further consideration of both these railway lines was dropped by the Government of India owing to financial stringency, but the Diva-Dasgaon proposal has once again been revived in the circumstances explained before.

AlternateProposal

Some of those interested in these railway lines and allied questions naturally think why the Kurla-Karjat proposal may not be considered side by side. It purports to be an alternate proposal with a number of advantages in its favour and should therefore be preferred to the Diva-Dasgaon proposal. This needs a little explanation.

Whether it is Kurla-Karjat or Diva-Dasgaon that might ultimately be taken up, from Panvel to Dasgaon they are identical.

But Kurla-Karjat has many more, besides all the advantages of the Diva-Dasgaon railway.

The deviation proposed is to drop, at any rate for the time being, the portion of Diva-Dasgaon Railway from Diva to Panvel, which if executed will be a new construction of 16 miles of railway line through a barren and uneconomical tract and substitute instead, a part of the Kurla-Karjat link from Mankhurd to Panvel, which would be a new construction of (1) about 12 miles of railway (2) a rail-cum-road bridge over the Thana creek at Trombay and a new road construction of 12 miles from Trombay to Panvel.

This Kurla-Karjat link of the Bombay-Poona Road was subjected to a great deal of discussion in the press and the official circles during 1948-49 and the then Governor of Bombay once went so far as to state that the work on this link would be soon started. The special staff of the G.I.P. Railway took up the work of survey and preparation of the project and the Bombay Communication Board decided at its meeting of September 7, 1949 to recommend to the Central Railway Board to give the highest priority to Kurla-Karjat and Panvel-Dasgaon projects in the new schemes that were being considered for being undertaken in the post-war period.

It was then understood that out of the eleven newly proposed projects to be undertaken, Kurla-Karjat railway was given the first priority, but the scheme could not materialise on account of financial stringency.

It would appear from this recommendation of the Board of Communications, Bombay, that both the Kurla-Karjat and the Diva-Dasgaon Railways are treated as two different entities and considered on separate merits of each.

Road-Cum-Rail Bridge

The Kurla-Karjat Link though costly due to the heavy cost (about 8 crores) estimated for the 5 miles long rail-cum-road bridge across the Thana Creek between Trombay and Belapur shortens the distance by about 18 miles of every rail vehicle going from Bombay to Poona and further East and South by 17 miles of every motor or other road vehicle going from Bombay to Panvel and beyond.

The appreciable saving in time of journey and on the expenses for running would in the long run more than compensate the heavy expenditure that has to be incurred now.

If the Bombay Board of Communications reiterated its opinion and the Railway Board approved of it as before, the materialisation of the Kurla-Karjat Scheme might be expedited without taking away any merits of the proposed Konkan Railway. Besides it would prove to be of immense advantage to the development of Greater Bombay and Panvel Town as well as to the travelling public.

On the other hand, the Diva-Dasgaon line which is obviously a part of through Bombay-Konkan-Goa Railway ultimately envisaged will open new fields for development which will bring prosperity to hitherto backward Konkon areas and for decentralisation of the over-crammed industrial activities in Bombay and has besid s evident estrategical importance. But all this should come when the Kurla-Karjat link reaches Panvel. From Panvel it could go to Goa and Karwar via Dasgaon.

STUDY IN NUTSHELL

A few relevant distances along the Rail and Road alignments are given below:

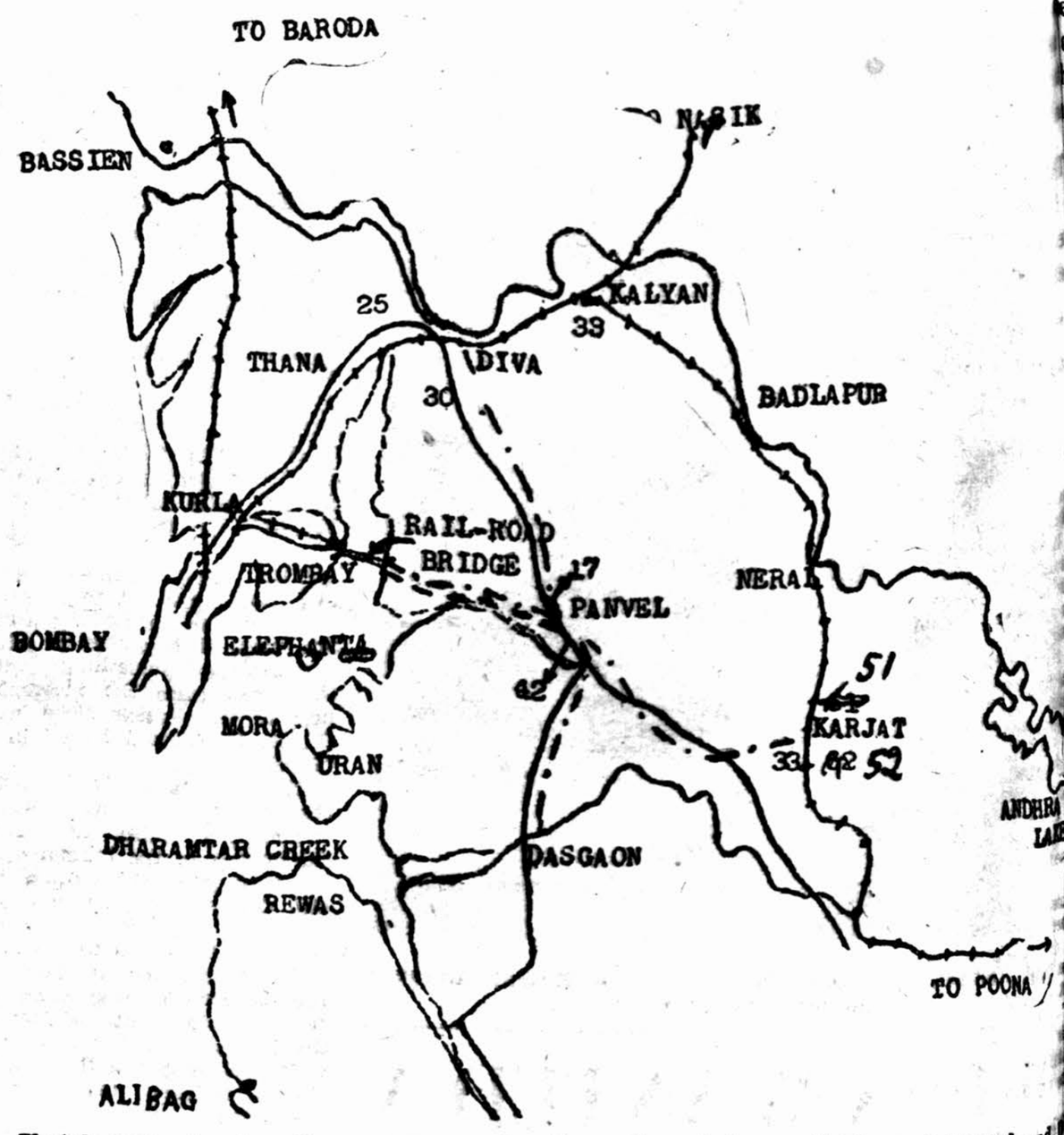
		miles
(1) RAILWAY		
(a) Diva-Panvel.		16
(b) Kurla-Panvel—	16½ M.	
Kurla-Mankhurd (existing and electrified).	4½ M.	
New from Mankhurd to Panvel—		12
Difference		.. 4 miles
(c) V.T. to Kurla—	10 M	
V.T. to Karjat via Thana.		62
Kurla to Karjat via Kurla-Panvel.	34 M.	
V.T. to Karjat New Kurla-Karjat Link		44
Difference		.. 18 miles
(2) ROAD		
(a) Bombay to Panvel Via Thana (upto Police Chowki)		42
(b) Bombay to Kurla—8 M.		
Kurla to Trombay. —5M. (Junction with new).		
Trombay to Panvel.	—12 M.	
Bombay to Panvel Via Combined Bridge.		25
Difference		.. 17

The above will show that—

(a) If Mankhurd-Panvel Railway Link is substituted for Diva-Panvel portion of Diva-Dasgaon Railway, 4 miles of permanent way will have to be constructed less.

(b) Every Railway vehicle including Engine of the Trains travelling from Bombay to Karjat and beyond upto Poona and Madras will have to run less along the new line by 18 miles than it has to do along the existing V.T.-Kalyan line, if the Kurla-Panvel link is completed upto Karjat.

(c) Every road vehicle-motor trucks, passenger motor lorries or touring cars and other ones, will have to travel less by 17 miles upto Panvel when travelling along the combined rail-cum-road bridge than along the existing Bombay-Poona Road via Thana.



Sketch map showing the new proposed railway lines between Kurla and Panvel and and Dasgaon and the rail-road bridge site at Trombay.

Advantages Explained

From the point of view of advantages to the Central Railway, the saving of time of about ½ hour for mail and express trains to Poona and beyond and about 3/4 to 1 hour in the case of passenger and goods trains would itself mean an appreciable saving, but the economic gain, besides in the saving on wear and tear of each vehicle and on fuel or power bill of each train would be well worth the extra charge of completing the Panvel-Karjat Link at the same time as the Mankhurd-Panvel Link as a part of Kurla-Panvel Dasgaon line.

As regards the road traffic the saving on petrol and oil due to a shorter run by 17 miles of each motor vehicle would easily run into a lakh of rupees per month or more, as the traffic census taken near Panvel some years back showed about 1000 motor vehicles per day. The saving in time would also be a factor worth counting.

The main stumbling block in the implementation of the Kurla-Panvel Link Scheme is obviously the very costly rail-cum-road bridge across the Thana Creek near Trombay, which was once estimated to cost about Rs 8 Crores. Such a large amount it will be difficult if not impossible for the Central Government to find at present in the face of other urgent demands.

In view of the various advantages, however, both for the rail and the road traffic as detailed above, some other way must be found out to solve the difficulty. The best way would be to treat this bridge as a Toll-Bridge as is the practice to do for costly bridges in America. careful and exhaustive surveys, the Authorities in rica have found out that the velling public is quite willing pay as a 'Toll' per trip upto fourth of the amount they save on petrol, oil and wear tear for each trip. On this the amount of toll to be to each truck, lorry etc. over the bridge can be worked out. The Railway have to contribute its share toll for the advantage it

Why Not Publ Corporation?

If the Central Governm agrees to allow a private Semi-Government Corporate to raise funds from the inte concerned to meet the ca expenditure for the bridge to authorise them to collect adequate amount of toll for sufficient number of years, 20 or 30, to enable that body recover its investment reasonable return of interest problem of financing the ed bridge can be easily

The Bombay Port Trust, Bombay Municipal Corporat and the Refinery Companies Trombay will also be vitally terested in this project.

If this costly bridge can be financed, the other parts the scheme viz. the perman way from Mankhurd to Pa instead of from Diva to Pa its extension beyond Panvel Dasgaon and also preferably to Karjat to complete the K Karjat link with its obvious vantages and the roadway Trombay to Panvel would, assumed, be constructed Go any difficulty by the ments concerned.

It will be in the fitness things to state the reasons suggesting the substitution

(Continued on Page 22 Col

Plea For Kurla-Karjat Rai Link Via Tromba

THUNDER BAY

Golden Oil, Golden Shrimp!

HILE the men of Port Felicity ran to their es for weapons, and to quayside for their boats, e sat alone in "La ne Chance."

There, Stella found him. leaned on a chair and ed at him intently, symetically.

"You're through fighting oilmen Teche?"
"Yeah".

didn't need telling that the of Phillipe had brought unanding of a bitter kind to this and devil-may-care fisher- It was an experience which remain with him all through ife and he would never face a again without recalling the less empty spite which lured fundamentally good-hearted Phillipe to his death in the came....

sat down. Urgently, she went

know now that our people cting like children—that fightgoing to bring more trouble more trouble. We finally ed that—didn't we?" she asked.

ietly, almost without interest er words, Teche said:
don't think about trouble any I only think about Phillipe. was the end of fighting for

disconsolate air was heartling.
swallowed, went on hurried-

en why don't you do the rest town a favour? Go out and Steve's what's happening!" she nded.
he looked up. A flicker of a ...
go out *there?* They'll throw the fish!"
aybe you can stop it" she in- "I know something. Steve in's an understanding man n he has the facts straight."
bit her lip. The personal ing of her sentence was hurtful, even though she'd up her own chances in desand had made her plans.... think you could be friends" urged Teche.
iends?" Teche was impatient. at are you talking about?"
said from the beginning he ed to be" she reminded him. could've had you arrested—but didn't. What do you think that

dronically he stated: "That he't care about anything else his oil!"
Teche" she denied, passion- That he doesn't want ene- Nobody does! Look what did to Phillipe"—she was ruthin working on this man, the chance—"Look what it did to crazy men who just left! Look it did *to you?* Why don't go out to the rig?" she begged. ow him that at least *one* peraround here knows the differbetween right and wrong!" Teche decided. Suddenly: characally impulsively.
right! I'll tell him—I'll tell about Phillipe too."
ey stood together. She hug- him in relief and gratitude. What about you?" he asked.

ly, without any pretence or she said: "I love him.

Teche put his cap on, turned and lightly: "You know—I don't I'll marry you anyway! My are going to be fishermen—oil-drillers!"

●

through this night, some mosons who'd become oilers were working their tough s out on the rig—Steve's on Steve's rig. Mac had his off—not for the first time his life. The darkness added an a urgency, mystery and drama e race against time—the battle Nature....
friend of yours to see you" a driller to Steve.
Teche loomed up in the night. "You're going to have more trou- Teche got in first.
"What have you in mind this ?" asked Steve curtly.
"I have nothing to do with it" claimed Teche. "I came to tell about it. Francesca—it's Francesca. Dominique has talked the whole town into coming out! You better get your men away from here!"

Steve's suspicions still welled up.

"You came out here to warn me?"

"Sure!" enthused Teche. "These people are like children." Then, confidently: "Stella and me—ha! —*we* have brains enough to know what's right from wrong!"

"She know you're here?"—quick alert.

"Yeah!"—confidential. "She talk to me about that night...."

Steve nodded wisely: "Yeah" he said, *"I'll* bet!"

"What's the matter with you?"

The surprise burst due to pressure caused water to flow over. Dan Dureya and James Stewart man the wheel that stops the pressure valves being jammed.

burst out Teche. She didn't know Phillipe and I were coming out! Ah! You got no time to dream now, Mr. Moneybags! You better get your men away from here—quick!"

STEVE pulled up short when Teche told him about 'that night.' Then—with a glint of pure inspiration and optimism in his eye, he called to Teche, in quite a different tone: "Hey! Come with me a minute! I want to ask your advice about something!"

Just then—the vengeful armada of fishing-boats set out from the shore of Port Felicity....

In the engine-room of the drilling-barge, Steve took a shrimp from a bilge-bucket.

As casually as he could manage yet unable to take his eyes off Teche, he remarked:

"We're having some trouble with the pumps here. I just wanted to show you. Let's see. Here. Did you ever see one as big as that?"

He held the shrimp high, praying that his act of comparative disinterest would pay off.

He needn't have worried.

When he said: "What is that?" and dangled the shrimp in front of Teche's popping eyes, he *knew* he needn't have worried!

"Are you *crazy?"* Teche almost shouted. "That's the golden shrimp!"

Steve played up, pretending innocence.

"Golden Shrimp? Do you—do you know how we can get rid of them?"

"Get rid of them?" pounced Teche. "What're you talking about? We've been looking for these shrimps for years!"

"Uh-huh."

"We know they're around here, but we can never find them!"

"Well" Steve went on, frank and offhand "I wish you could locate them for us. They keep fouling up these intake valves of ours—every night!"

●

Now he really threw it in good and hard.

"Of course, if they start showing up in the *daytime"* he continued "we got a real problem on our hands. But they don't do that. Just at night. Not in the daytime. I just—thought you'd be interested. See what you can do for me, will you?"

Steve moved away to let Teche think it over. Teche—holding the golden shrimp in his hands as if it was a laughing baby which he would just have to kiss....Teche—holding in his happy brain the exact location of the elusive golden shrimp school and the precious knowledge that they were ripe for the nets at *night*....Just the greatest news ever to hit a Port Felicity fisherman between his eyes—that's all!

Teche, overcome, did kiss the shrimp, passionately, saying:

"What a dumb oil-man!"

OVER the dark night sea, the fishing-boats came—converging on the huge oceanic structure in the bay. To them, it was a marine fortress which had to crumble before their assault if their way of life was not to be further threatened....

They sailed, bobbing bravely, an inspiring little array of ships against a vast edifice of steel, manned by the advance-guard of questing technicians....

Teche, Francesca, Johnny and Steve stood and watched the men of Port Felicity sail out.

"Quite a Task Force!" approved Johnny, *"I guess you might call this our wedding reception!"*

"Yeah" said Steve shortly.

"They are like crazy men!" warned Teche. "You are going to have plenty trouble all right!"

Francesca still hadn't learned not to retreat: "Why don't you and I leave, Johnny?" she asked.

Johnny wavered: "We could stop it if we did, Steve" he reasoned.

"Don't worry about it" replied Steve tersely. "You just stay right here! Stay *here!"*

He turned to Mac in the background. This was the Idea at stake again: no matter what—the work had to go on.

"Mac!" he called. "Get the men up here on the barge! Johnny!" —he turned to him "—get up this ramp here. Be sure the men watch both ladders."

"Right."

Steve's mouth set in that hard, stubborn, concentrated line —a spitting image of the line of determination he'd produced on the very first day they'd started work, laying the geophones....

"And whatever happens" he ordered, grimly "Keep drilling! *Keep drilling Johnny!"*

"Okay!"

"I'll go down" said Steve 'and try to talk to them...."

The crew took up what could only be described as defence—stations.

The ships drew nearer—circling, swaying, coming on all the time, hands already reaching out to grasp the lower structure of the rig and clamber aboard.

Alone, Steve went down to the lower structure, scurrying the crewmen away up above.

"Come on boys!" he urged. "Hurry up! Get up on the platform!"

They scrambled up the ramp.

'All right!" he called. "Take up the ramp!"

It rose away from the barge-deck.

Steve hurried to the other ramp: saw his men safely up above.

"All right! Come up with this one!"

With a whirr of its powerful machinery, the second ramp rose way up out of reach.

Now Steve was truly alone.

And the first fishermen jumped aboard the barge-deck, their own ships grating along the side of the structure.

Steve waited, near the ramp-positions.

Led by Dominique, the fishermen came slowly towards Steve. They'd found themselves at the other end of the barge from him, forced to make stumbling progress over the littered timber on the deck.

But it was progress. And they were armed....and determined....

No sound but the ever-louder tramp of the fishermen's feet: and the steady thump of drilling, continuing as ordered....

Francesca and Teche watched from the barge-platform. Below, nearest them, Steve: away at the other end, the advancing men of Port Felicity.

Steve shouted, firm, clear:

"Get—off —the barge—Rigaud! This is private property—and we're prepared to defend it!"

Dominique's old but steady voice rang out:

"Put Francesca off and we'll go! If you keep her—we'll tear this platform apart to get her back!"

"She's here to stay" insisted Steve. "I thought you were a peaceful man, Dominique!"

They were quite close now, the fishermen rounding Dominique and clearly moving in to surround Steve....

"I — want — my—daughter!"—stormed the old man.

"Your daughter's safe and sound here where she belongs—with her husband!"

Dominique nearly had a stroke —chagrin and obstinacy combinaed to make him rave:

"There'll be no marriage!"

They were almost face to face now—very near—with the surrounding fishermen, enclosing Steve, coming over the last few feet of timber....

"There's been a marriage!" said Steve, as patiently as he could. "It's a good marriage and a happy one!"

"We came for Francesca!"—repeated Dominique—sticking to the only clear thought in his ravaged mind....

Dominique halted, a foot or two from Steve. The armed fishermen circled, like gladiators surrounding a lion....Somehow, continued talk held their violence in check. Steve thought and talked fast:

"Now I know there've been hard times—but we won't hurt you!"

THE men circled—arms upraised—any moment could be the moment in which Steve would disappear under a flood of blows..

He looked steadily at Dominique: "You and I ought to be friends, Dominique! We have the same kind of a job! You look for one thing here in the Gulf—I'm looking for something else. That's the only difference!"

The impatience of the fishermen couldn't be continued much longer. Steve faced what amounted to his destiny—almost his faith. There was no time for further personal appeals: if he was to be murdered, he had to say this much at least beforehand!

"All right now!" His tone was harsher, tougher. "You may put me out of business—but that isn't important. The important thing is that there's *oil* under this gulf! And we need it—everybody needs it! *You* need it! Without oil—this country of ours would *stop!* And start to die! And *you'd* die! It doesn't make any difference what you do to me, Dominique! You can't stop progress! Nobody can!"

"Keep drilling!" said Johnny to the crew. "You heard with Steve said—just keep her going!"

Down there on the deck, they heard Johnny. Steve's expression took on utter confidence—at last the people of Port Felicity were hearing the true issue—maybe it was too late—but at least he'd have his two-cents worth.

"There's gona be hundreds of rigs just like this" he promised "all over the Gulf;"

The barge rocked—suddenly—under the impact of an enormous, irresistible power.

The fishermen shook. Steve shook. Dominique shook.

Johnny yelled: She'd gonna *blow!*

The barge shook like a nervecase.

Steve grinned—wide, big triumphant.

"This" he climaxed "is going to be the richest oil-field in the world!"

As if in splendid grandiloquent agreement with him, a mighty "Hear hear!"—the top of the derrick blew out with a rush and a roar. Oil—oil by the gallon. by the drum, by the millions of gallons, released from its ocean-bed imprisonment, gushed in a rich black column up the centre spans of the derrick. The noise was awe-

(Continued on Page 20 Col. 4)

Will Krupp Enter Arms Race?

INTERVIEWER FAILS TO SOLVE ENIGMA

THE portrait of a modest, diligent, peaceful Krupp is not the whole picture. It omits the historic fact that cannoos are in the Krupp blood. The enigma of Krupp is buried in coal and steel!

By Irving Wallace

ESSEN, Germany.

AT 7-30 a.m. every weekday, a lean, tall, somewhat hunched and preoccupied man hurriedly leaves his modest seven-room house in suburban Werden, Germany. He folds himself into a tiny Porsche sedan and speeds toward the industrial city of Essen.

By eight o'clock he is driving his car through the gray, grubby, broken streets of the Ruhr metropolis, past a jagged landscape etched by Allied bomber raids, to the rubble surrounding a towering office building at Altendorferstrasse 103, headquarters of the world-famous Krupp Works. Parking his car before the building, he strides quickly inside, steps into the elevator and ascends to the third floor.

As he heads toward his office, his manner is hesitant, introspective, worried. His angular Teutonic face with its shaggy eyebrows and receding hairline is furrowed beyond what you would expect in a man of forty-five years. His brown suit is undistinguished. To the busy employees who brush past him in the corridor, he seems no more than another anonymous minor executive, rushing to reach his overcrowded desk in time. Yet his name is known and feared by all, and they speak of him as one of the few hopes for a reborn and virile Germany.

This man may be the most powerful in Germany today, and one of the strongest in all Western Europe. He is one of the richest human beings in the world—and the centre of a great storm of international controversy. His family name, synonymous with the wholesale merchandising of death, has hung over generations of Americans and Europeans like a massive dagger.

He is Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach of Essen—known to the world simply as Krupp. His great-grandfather made cannons for Bismarck; his father and Bertha, his mother, who is still alive, armed Germany through two World Wars.

For the Kaiser they made U-boats and the Big Bertha gun which shelled Paris; for Hitler they made Tiger tanks. Ten years ago, when Alfried took over "the Works," as he likes to call the Krupp factories, they covered five square miles, employed 160,000 people (including Nazi-recruited slave labourers), and almost single-handedly kept Adolf Hitler's huge war machine rolling.

Ups And Downs

At war's end, in 1945, Krupp's fortunes took a turn for the worse. He was arrested, tried as a war criminal, and sentenced to 12 years in Landsberg jail. But two years ago, after serving only half his term, Krupp was pardoned. And this year almost all his wealth and power were returned to him. Except for his promise to give up his coal and steel interests, he was back in business as usual.

Today Alfried once again controls shipyards in Bremen and Kiel; factories in Essen which produce locomotives, Diesel trucks, tools, home fixtures; and vast real-estate properties—the whole valued at $95,000,000. These holdings bring Krupp a profit of $3,500,000 a year. His fortune will be augmented further by the $50,000,000 he expects to receive from the sale of his nine Ruhr coal mines and five iron mines.

The return of this empire to Krupp touched off a great controversy, which rages still. In commuting Krupp's sentence, John J. McCloy, then American High Commissioner in Germany, stated, "I can find no personal guilt in the defendant Krupp sufficient to distinguish him above all others sentenced by the Nuremberg courts."

In Moscow, however, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia screamed: "The release of the Nazi leader once more confirms that the American aggressors are recruiting Fascist specialists in mass murder to help prepare a new war."

In France, the newspaper Franc-Tireur quoted Krupp's remark, "There are good and bad moments in life," and commented "But the good moments for a Krupp, let us add, correspond to the bad moments for the people." In Britain, six Labourite members of Parliament denounced Krupp's release as "a betrayal of the men and women who laid down their lives in two World Wars."

Factories Boom Again

Alfried Krupp himself insists he is fully honouring the agreement he made with American authorities upon his release. He is co-operating in the sale of his entire coal and steel holdings. His factories in Essen are booming again—but they are turning out peaceful orders only.

He is supplying South Africa with $5,000,000 worth of locomotives, India with a cement factory and $31,000,000 worth of blast furnaces, and Yugoslavia with mining machinery. He has negotiated to build a nickel works in Greece, has been asked by Pakistan to submit a plan for construction of a plant capable of producing 300,000 tons of steel and 50,000 tons of pig iron annually, and has bid for construction of the first bridge across Turkey's Bosporus strait.

"I will repeat what I said two years ago," he told me. "I am not interested in producing armament."

Actually, there is pressure to plunge Krupp into the European armaments race—pressure which the United States, as a member of the Allied High Commission, is firmly resisting, out of a fear that his factories, if rebuilt for arms, might one day fall into the hands of the Reds.

Great Britain, on the other hand, feels that Krupp should make guns and tanks, but under rigid control. There are certain American Army men who agree with the British. They want Krupp to help us rearm Europe against Communism. And they regularly — but unofficially — make overtures to him.

A Poser

Recently the U. S. Army asked Krupp to repair American tanks. He flatly refused. An American official angrily reminded Krupp he could be forced to co-operate. Blandly, Krupp replied, "First you put me in jail for making arms—and now you threaten me if I don't make them. What do you want me to do?"

American officials don't know what they want Krupp to do—mainly because they don't know Krupp at all. They don't know what he thinks, feels or believes. And Americans aren't alone in that confusion. Few Europeans know anything about him either.

I tried to find out—to learn whether Alfried Krupp really is a security risk, to learn if the dynasty that made cannons for Bismarck, Kaiser Wilhelm and Hitler should be permitted to make them for the democracies. I travelled to Essen, Duesseldorf, Frankfurt am Main. I observed, questioned and listened to the elusive Krupp himself, to his wife, his attorneys, his labourers, his friends, his American guardians, his British and French critics.

One of my first discoveries was that to understand Herr Krupp you must understand his colourful ancestry.

The Krupps of Essen have been a dynasty dealing in death since 1587, when a wine merchant named Arndt Krupe married into a family which made suits of armour. Krupe changed his name to Krupp and prospered in the Thirty Years' War.

Captured By Allies

In the eighteenth century the family's fortunes went on the decline. But in 1850, Alfried's great-grandfather perfected a formula for casting steel cannons, and the basis for the family's wealth was established.

During World War I, the firm was headed by Bertha Krupp and managed by Alfried's father, Gustav von Bohlen—who added "Krupp" to his name on orders from Kaiser Wilhelm, who wanted to perpetuate the famous label. Alfried was raised in the 117-room Villa Huegel, the $1,500,000 Krupp family mansion outside Essen, and educated to take over the Works. He joined the firm in 1936. When his father became half paralyzed in 1943, Alfried was promoted to chairman of the board. A year later, he assumed full control of the Works and continued at the helm until he was captured by the Allies in the closing days of the war in Germany and jailed as a war criminal.

It took two years of legal acrobatics, but Krupp finally won back his $150,000,000 empire—on condition that he get rid of his coal and steel holdings, which, the Allies felt, would give him too much power.

Future Of Holdings

"A banking group has been given until 1960 to sell the holdings", Carroll told me. "If it doesn't find buyers, the whole lot goes on the auction block."

The lengthy negotiations over the future of his empire left Krupp with time on his hands. He stepped up his social life and in May, 1952, in the mayor's office at Berchtesgaden, he married attractive forty-year-old Baroness Vera von Hohenfeldt, a German-born naturalized American citizen. It was the second marriage for Krupp and the fourth for Vera. She went to the United States in 1939 and two years later married her second husband, Frank Wisbar, the German movie director. In 1949, Vera divorced Wisbar and married Dr. Sigfrid Knauer, a Los Angeles physician. She divorced him in April, 1952, and returned to Germany to marry Krupp, whom she first met in Germany 23 years earlier.

This year, as his wife busied herself furnishing their new California-style home in the shadow of the old villa (which her husband recently donated to German scientific and cultural societies), Krupp returned to manage the Works. Except for business appointments he refused to see outsiders—especially the foreign press.

For two months, from Paris, I tried in vain to contact him. Just when I was about to give up hope, I received a telegram: he would be pleased to see me next week at my office Essen Alfredorferstrasse 103, Alfried Krupp Bohlen.

Extremely Candid

It was a Tuesday morning in July when I saw Krupp. There were three of us in the spacious room: Krupp, tall and serious, his wife, bright and brisk in a brown suit, and myself. We gathered at one end of a long director's table

(Continued on Page 21 Col.

EARLY this week, the Government of India signed an agreement with the German combine of Krupps and Demag for the foundation of a 100-crore steel factory which would ultimately produce one million tons of steel a year in India.

Amateur Sculptor

Audrey Piper, wife of one of Du Pont's clerical supervisors works on a bust in a class at the Wilmington Art Centre.

Leisure To Pursue Arts

TALKING about baseball and industry may appear, at first glance, an odd way to start an article about fine arts in the United States but there is a reason for it. Perhaps more people in the world know Americans spend more for concert tickets than for admissions to baseball games.

Industry enters the story because industrial progress has given working people money and leisure to pursue the arts. The term "working people" includes most of the adult population of the U. S. Practically all men and many women are gainfully employed in industry, in commerce, in the arts or professions, or in agriculture.

A few centuries ago, in Western culture, it was necessary for the painter, the musician, the sculptor, even the writer, to have a wealthy patron. Today, in America at least, that is not true. Artists, whatever their form of expression can be self-supporting and, often, even wealthy, from the sale of their product. Musicians and composers, for example, can collect royalties from their music in recorded or in printed form.

ROLE OF AMATEURS

Aside from the professional artist there are uncounted thousands of amateurs whose abilities range from mediocre to excellent. They follow their art in off-the-job hours, gaining much pleasure and, sometimes, even recognition. The least they gain is an appreciation for form, line, colour and harmony which they carry into the rest of their lives. The increasing high standards of design in architecture, in home furnishings and in clothing attest this fact.

One American company, Du-Pont, made a survey of leisure-time cultural activities of its employees and their families. It found a wide range of pursuits including dramatics, dancing, horticulture, photography, painting, sculpture, music, and the collection of rare books The photograph shows some of these people and their activities.

Difference Between Wet And Dry

LONDON, (INS).

THE British Brewing Industry Research Foundation reported today it has found the answer to a centuries-old question:

What makes the "head" on a glass of beer?

A foundation spokesman said that a scientific investigation shows that the "head" is formed by the escape of carbon dioxide from the brew when it is poured.

But, the investigation showed the size of the "head" depends on whether the glass used is wet or dry.

The foundation explained:

"When beer is poured into a dry glass minute bubbles of the gas are trapped in the crevices in the glass which are too small to be seen by the naked eye. These tiny bubbles join together, break away and float up to the head.

"If the glass is wet then many of the crevices are filled or covered with a film of water. Result: no tiny bubbles and little 'head'.

The daughter of a Du Pont employee is seen in a music class where she is learning to play the bassoon.

Sculptures Of Assam Do Not Show Traces Of Buddhist Influence

AFFINITY WITH BIHAR AND ORISSA SCHOOLS

MATERIALS on which a discussion about Assam Sculptures may be based, with some degree of confidence, are however meagre. But despite this deficiency a study of the plastic art of Assam is not altogether out of question. There are valuable references and authentic evidence as to the existence of sculptural and architectural activities in Assam long before her invasion by the Ahoms in the middle of the 13th century of the Christian Era.

By
P. D. Chaudhury
Curator, Assam State Museum

Assam sculpture falls into the category of fourth school, according to Gopinath Rao, who says 'viewing broadly the conditions and characteristics of Hindu sculpture, it may well be said that there are four different schools representing four different regions of India.... The fourth school, which resembles clearly the third in respect of ornamentation and grouping, is chiefly represented by the sculptures of Bengal, Assam and Orissa. It is at once recognised by the human figures therein possessing round faces, in which are set two oblique eyes, a broad forehead, a pair of thin lips and a small chin.'

The late Mr. R. D. Banarjee, while compiling one of the most valuable volumes of Archaeological Survey of India, namely 'Eastern India School of Mediaeval Sculpture including almost all the important specimens of Bengal and Orissa an art of the period concerned but unfortunately he did not refer to a single specimen of Assam sculpture, though at least a few of them richly deserved a reference from his learned pen in his aforesaid monumental work. Scholars like K. N. Dikshit, Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India (now deceased) have highly appreciated some of the Assam sculptures belonging to the period under reference.

OLDEST SPECIMEN

The finest and the oldest specimen of sculptural or icono-plastic Art in Assam is the temple (stone) door-frame at Dah-Parvatia, in the district of Darrang (Central Assam). Its carving is characteristic of the style of the early Gupta schools of sculpture. The two goddesses, Ganga and Jamuna, stand with garlands in hands in artistic pose and elegant posture. The door jambs are decorated with beautiful ornamental foliage. The artists's sense of proportion, the beautiful symmetry of the figures and ornamental devices and the excellence of execution tend to prove, that this door lintel belongs to the same period as the great schools of sculpture which existed at Pataliputra and Benares in the fifth and sixth centuries A. D.

It has been well observed by late K. L. Barooah, author fo the Early History of Kamarupa, that the temple must have been built in the fifth or Sixth century A.D. by a predecessor of Bhaskaravarman, the most powerul Kshatriya king of ancient Kamarupa of the 7th century—a contemporary and worthy ally of celebrated Harsavardhana.

The other relics of historical importance and artistic beauty, discovered in the Darrang district, namely, the Mamuni hill ruins, the sculptural remains now lying in the Cole Park and the Missionary Compound have been described at length by scholars in the respective reports of Archaeological Survey. These remains have been dated back to the 9th-10th century A. D. Of these finds, the highly striking specimens are the two massive ornamented stone pillars now adoring the gate of the Missionary compound at Tezpur, Darrang district.

"The most remarkable sculptures of the first group are two shafts of pillars.....The shaft of one of these pillars is sixteen-sided, the upper end being ornamented with a broad band having 'Kirtimukhas', at the top and the lower with dentils. Over this band the shaft is round and appears to be lathe-turned like the upper parts of the Western Chalukyan Columns of the Bombay Presidency", according to R. D. Banerjee.

At Gauhati and its neighbourhood carved images have been found in abundance. The huge rock-cut Vishnu Group at Sukreswar, the Anantasayi Vishnu at Asvaklanta on the north bank of the Brahmaputra, the rock-cut figures near the Gauhati Water Works and in the Urvasi island depict the masterly skill of the sculptor. Besides, the sandstone Nataraja Siva, the Nrityarata Ganapati, the black-stone images of Vishnu, Brahma, Indra of the 10th-11th century A. D., the metal images of Vishnu and Durga—now preserved in the State Museum at Gauhati are but a few examples of fine specimens of Assamese inconoplastic art so far unearthed in this easternmost State.

NAMULIGARH RUINS

At the Kamakhya hill located at a distance of about three miles from the town of Gauhati—a well known Mahatirtha—a good number of sculptures of archaeological interest, dating from 7th to 17th centuries A. D. have been found. a few of them have been brought under the provision of the Ancient Monuments Act. A special reference may be made to the stone gateway that dates back to the time of Naranarayana, the famous Koch King of the 16th century A.D., the rebuilder of the temple of Mother Goddess Kamakhya.

The doorway has a pointed arch and the wall surface is decorated in places with lotus medallions and heraldic looking lions on either side of the gate'.

In Nowgong district (central Assam) especially on the Davaka side, ruins of the 10th-11th century A. D. have been discovered and described at length by Sri T. N. Ramachandran, (now Deputy Director—General of Archaeology in India) in the annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India 1936-37. Of the Davaka finds the image of Umalin-ganamurtti appears to be the most artistic and this neatly carved image is now decorating the State Museum of Assam.

The Numaligarh ruins in the Sibsagar district (Upper Assam) described by the same scholar in the same Report deserve mention in this connection. The ruins are of a Siva temple dated back to the 10th-11th century A.D. a few of the finds have now been removed to the Museum of which the most striking one is the frieze with a row of busts with hands holding lotuses, tiara on head, a big 'tilaka' mark on the forehead and with a sweet smile on the face. "No visitor can go back without falling in love with these smiling faces", said late Dr. Benimadhab Barua.

Another sculpture found in the same district and now preserved in the Museum is the famous Deopani Vishnu image bearing an inscription in corrupt Sanskrit verse. The contents of the inscription have been brought to light by late Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, who attributed it to the 9th century A. D. on Palaeographical grounds by correcting Dr. Bloch's estimate of date.

LINK WITH BIHAR

A collection of huge stone images was long lying at the premises of the Sub-divisional Office of Subsagar, Upper Assam. They have been assigned to the tenth-eleventh century A. D. Only a few years ago, these valuable sculptures were removed to Gauhati at a considerable cost and the images of Gajalakshmi, Varahavatara, Ramavatara, Saraswati and so on are now adorning the Assam State Museum. These images are believed to be the remains of the Vishnu temple which possibly existed in the vicinity of their find-place. This ancient Vaisnava temple was, in all likelihood, erected by the Kamarupa Kings of the tenth or eleventh century It is interesting to note that even till the eleventh century the Kamarupa Kings exercised their rule as far as the easternmost corner of the Assam Valley. **The affinities of Assamese art would seem to lie more with the schools of Bihar and Orissa than with the contemporary Palm Art of Bengal.** This is not unnatural as of the streams of influence that have moulded the culture of Assam, the strongest current has always been for North Bihar and Mid-India.

A number of terracotta plaques was discovered while clearing the jungles at Dah-Parbatia. "The best examples of terracotta plaques, known at present, which can be relegated to the Gupta period, were found in 1926 at Dah-Parbatia, in the Darrang district of Assam. They show the nice poise and the naturalism of the human figure. A reference may be made to the carved tiles discovered by late Dr. T. Bloch in Bhismaknagar, near Sadiya (NEFA), which have been described in type as "Indian and only too common in mediaeval Indian Art", but "peculiar" in design. Of the late mediaeval period, a good number of interesting terracotta plaques have been discovered in Goalpara district (lower Assam) and now preserved in the Assam State Museum. The dancing and hunting scene and also the lively figure of the fighting bull stand out most prominently. These plaques may be assigned to the 17th century A. D.

GODS OF KAMARUPA

The Kingdom of Pragjyotisha was quite close to Uttara Kosala and Magadha, where Buddhist influences reigned supreme. It is surprising that Pragjyotisha or ancient Kamarupa was free from such influences, yet it was something like a paradox.

Yuan Chwang said that in the seventh century, the people of Kamarupa worshipped the "Devas" and did not believe in Buddhism. There were a few Buddhists in ancient Kamarupa, who were respected by the King and Buddhism did actually exist in the country but did not flourish to a wider extent. This is evident and borne out by the fact that there are only a few specimens of Buddhist sculpture so far discovered in Assam.

Plastic art in Assam degenerated to a consierable extent during the Ahom period that ranges from the 13th century till the advent of British rule. Why? It is evident that art lacked royal support and sympathy until the Ahom rulers turned full-fledged Hindu converts. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the Ahom Kings wanted to build or rebuild Hindu temples, the Assamese sculptors of the time could hardly do their jobs with credit. The result was that the sculptures carved out were not on a par with those of the early period. The fine images mounted on some of the Ahom temples, were stated to have been recovered from old ruins of the pre-Ahom period.

The specimen of sculptural and architectural skill of Ahom period are to be found in abundance in Sibsagar (Uppar Assam) where they had their capital for a long time. The Ahoms ruled successfully in Assam for about six hundred years.

In the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries they erected palaces and *loftly temples which attract* the attention of an archaelogist and quite a few of them have now been protected by the Archaeological Department under the provisions of Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. The palaces are well decorated and the walls of the temples are inset with icons of various denominations. The lofty and the magnificent temples erected by the Ahom rulers, though seen in profusion in the district of Sibsagar, also exist in small numbers in other parts of the State. It is needless to add that these palaces and temples, which are clear instances of architectural and engineering skill of the people of ancient Assam, amply deserve a discussion independent of the present one.

Archaeological exploration or excavation of systematic and scientific nature has not yet been undertaken in Assam. The present collection consists of what may be called chance-finds from the upper stratum of the earth and from tanks, ponds, pools, ditches and so on. Even then, it may be safely concluded that sculptural or plastic art of skill and merit was not unknown in the Early History of Assam.—(PSB.)

Sri Sarada Mani Devi

The birthday anniversary of Sri Sarada Mani Devi, the wife of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa will be celebrated today. This heralds the Centenary celebrations which will continue for a year.

Do You Know Your Husband?

My husband and I have happily married for a few years and to my mind he was perfect, gentle and so good-natured until—he took me to a football match.

Here I got my rude awakening. Was this red-faced, half-mad and hoarse male my husband?

The home team won 4-1 and for weeks I had four lovely bruises on my back to prove it!

So, ladies. do you know your husband?

—J. P. in letter to "Weekly News".

When I got married my mother didn't tell me about cricket. Maybe if I had known, everything would have been different. It's not that she didn't know herself, either, for they tell me that cricket has been going on for quite a number of years.

But men are very funny about it. They meet you and they woo you and they wed you. You are their love, their life, their very all and everything in the garden is lovely.

Then one rainy Monday the man you married will drop a bomb-shell!

He'll look out of the window, survey the sopping garden, glance up at the gloomy sky and announce with trembling self-restraint: "Well, there'll be no play to-day."

That, my dears, is just the beginning! It's the warning signal, the first symptom of a strange, recurring fever. Little do you guess the agonies that are in store for you until the sickness has run its natural course.

You're going to get sticky wickets and spin bowlers, silly mid-ons and straight cricket from morning until night. And take it from me, it is futile to adopt the "I-must-beat-this thing" attitude And it doesn't help when you "try to understand".

—MARY MOLLOY in Reynolds News.

talking of BOOKS

U.S. AS SPEARHEAD OF REVOLUTION

Plans And Aids Are Mile Stones In History

"Fire in the Ashes: Europe in Mid-century," by Theodore H. White (William Sloane Assoc. 405 pp. $5), is an able journalist's report and analysis of what has been happening between the Atlantic and the Iron Curtain during the past five years.

AN AMERICAN radio commentator, a man who thinks as well as reports the news, paused recently for a moment to ask a significant question about the G.I.'s in Korea: Why did they fight? What impulses—instinctual, emotional, reasoned, or otherwise—moved them to suffer and bleed and endure and die in that Godforsaken wasteland of destruction which few of them had ever heard of before 1950 and whose association with the things for which men usually fight—the lives of their women and children, the safety of their country—few of them could grasp?

The question, in its broadest implications, is fundamental to our age, writes Percy Knauth in "Saturday Review".

For it applies not only to the G.I.'s in Korea, who are the most dramatic expression of an overall effort far transcending both their numbers and their deeds. It might be asked of a whole ununiformed army of Americans working in all corners of the globe at tasks which the most visionary and imaginative planner would never have foreseen even a decade ago.

It might be asked, too, of Americans at home who are footing the bill for a programme of survival unique in history, largely without fully understanding why. The question, in fact, spotlights the phenomenon of this century: America's assumption of responsibility for the free world, the instinctive reflex action of a nation which, reared in isolationism, abruptly had greatness thrust upon it, and accepted it, and thereupon became involved in an unparalleled effort to rebuild a civilization. For that, in actual effect, is what this nation has been engaged in for the last five years.

To chronicle this staggering undertaking—which is to answer this fundamental question of our era—is a task requiring far more than the average reporter's stock-in-trade of political and economic book knowledge, news facts, and statistics. It demands a historical perspective which can range far beyond the immediate issues of the day.

ALL FOR IDEALS

Often in recent times, these qualities have seemed in very short supply. In the years since World War II America has known the deep and fervid satisfaction of meeting new and limitless challenges; but she also learned fear. We have shown the world the noblest and most gandiose initiatives; we have also exhibited the most ignoble and narrowest perviersions of the ideals for which we stand. We have proffered aid on an unprecedented scale, and haggled over that same aid like craven misers. We have proclaimed freedom with one voice and, with another, closed our gates to many who answered the call. We have blundered foolishly and wildly in our struggle to find ourselves in our new role; we have lost men of quality who fell victim to our suspicions, doubts, and fears. But through it all the basic tenets of the principles for which we stand have not only survived but have gained strength and given strength to men in other lands.

History's compelling hand has lain heavy on our shoulder, and, in response, we have gone forward, leading, however reluctantly, much of the world.

That is why Theodore H. White's new book, "Fire in the Ashes: Europe in Mid-Century," is essentially a hopeful book. For implicit in every paragraph, in every sentence of this record of the last five years in Europe, is the story of America's huge undertaking to help the nations of the free world to rise again out of the ruins left by war, to rebuild their cities, their industries, their agriculture, and their minds. It is a story of great suffering, wracking confusion, terrible hardships, mistakes, and frustration.

Mr. White seems himself in a sense a true product of the changing America in these years of which he writes, the years in which we lost the last shreds of our golden illusions about the postwar era and faced the grim realities of sharing the world's responsibilities with Soviet Russia. He lived those years in Europe with the intensity of a man passionately aware that he was watching not just news events, but history. He was deeply conscious of the fact that he was a witness to a period of decisive and fundamental change. He writes about this, and about the governments and individuals who helped to shape this change, in a manner which we have not seen from a reporter since Vincent Sheean made journalistic writing a living art with "Personal History." he goes, in fact, as far as any man can go in answering that fundamental question. Why?

WATCHING HISTORY

The answer is that we are driven by historical compulsion, and in Mr. White's book that compulsion becomes inescapably and appallingly clear. "History was finally catching up with Europe," ne says in the introductory chapters of his story; "suddenly she was exposed as a curiosity unique in all time. Here was a community of 300,000,000 men who had developed a civilization so unbalanced that they could not possibly survive as a civilization on their own resources..... The entire culture which seemed so completely European, from the coffee with 'schlag' of Austria to the hot red tea of England, depended on the world being one. For a century the community had unthinkingly relied on invisible strands of trade which brought these necessities to the home ports in return for what Europe could ship out; these strands had seemed once as rugged and strong as bonds of iron Now they were cut. With the strands cut, Europe threatened to sink, or rather to plummet, directly out of modern civilization."

That is why the Marshall Plan was born. Europe was the mother of our own civilization; without her America and a free world could not survive. As to the Plan itself, its practical effect could scarcely be put better than in

(Continued on page 18 Col. 3)

Problem Of Death And Suicide

THE EXPERIENCE OF DEATH and THE MORAL PROBLEM OF SUICIDE by Paul Louis Landsberg Rockliff Publishing Corporation Ltd. Pages 102. 8s 6d net

ON this little book as slim in size as it is weighty in philosophic content German born Paul Louis Landsberg appears for the first time in the English language. Landsberg who made his name early as a remarkable young philosopher, escaped from Germany on the eve of Hitler's coming into power and became associated with the Personnaliste movement in France. At this time he began to carry poison with him with the determination of using it in case of arrest by the Gestapo. But a change came over him and when he was finally arrested in 1943 he did not commit suicide.

He was taken to a concentration camp near Berlin where he died of exhaustion. Out of this personal experience springs the book in question. Here as in his other works Landsberg is concerned with the great riddle of our existence. What is the nature of the human life? Why do we feel that it is unique? Is there a specific experience of death through which one might learn that death is natural to man in the wholeness of his personal life? Is man capable of such an experience?

Yes, says Landsberg, he may be under certain conditions. "An awareness of death goes hand in hand with human individualisation, the constitution of the person. It is not primarily the awareness of an individual death which grows more intense but rather the sense of the menace, of such death. The individual endows it with a content proper to him alone which must therefore exceed the limits of the clan, regeneration of the clan and rebirth within the clan. It is only from this moment that he conceives the possibility of individual death.

MEANING OF DEATH

From that point onwards the author's analysis of how we come to appreciate the inwardness and the personal meaning of death—one's own death or still more the death of a friend or lover is one of the most interesting on the subject, not only for what it suggests about death, but for what we can deduce there from about the person who undergoes it.

Landsberg's analogies are cogent—he draws upon the confessions of St Augustine and the very many forms of death as experienced by man throughout the ages and as revealed in the various philosophies of stoicism, Platonism and Christianity. Man he concludes, can only love death if it is transformed into a state which is no longer death. A true love of death can only be a form of the love of God. 'The acceptance of death transforms death. The human person is not in its true essence an existence towards death like every other existence it is a movement towards self-realisation, towards eternity. It tends towards its own perfection even if this means passing through the strait and narrow gate of death. For death is only the passage of the soul into a new individual the other side of birth.'

Problem Of Suicide

The second essay on Suicide is marked by the same penetrating analysis and concern for the human person However Landsberg's breadth of vision and his uneasiness about the traditional Christian condemnation of suicide are apparent in every word. As he seems to imply, no general rules of any sort are applicable to the unique thing that man is.

The various arguments for and against the legitimacy of suicide are all examined with scrupulous fairness, and with an eye on the moral problem involved in each case. Suicide as he sees is, is far from being contrary to human nature. Nor does it express despair, but rather a wild misguided hope directed to the vast unknown kingdom on the other side of death

APPEAL OF CROSS

In fact Landsberg rejects all traditional arguments in favour of one—the Christian appeal to the Cross. A man who is determined to take away his own life will find in the figure of the suffering Christ an example, which will give him strength not to throw away his own Cross, since he needs it.

This argument seems to foreshadow the great change that was to take place in Landsberg himself, as he moved nearer to full Christian orthodoxy. Just before his death, he wrote to one of his friends, I have now met Christ. He has revealed himself to me. His view regarding suicide was probably modified in the light of this experience. This conversion gives the touch of actuality to this essay which otherwise would remain mere theory.

AUSTRALIAN POETRY

New Anthology Mirrors Modern Trends

(Exclusive to "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly)

AUSTRALIAN POETRY 1953 is the eleventh collection of contemporary Australian poetry in a series which performs the useful function of preserving in permanent form some of the best poetry that is being written in Australia.

Australia has good poets, who have attained a technical sureness which frees their thought and shapes it, often strongly and beautifully.

The Australian poet no longer self-consciously asserts his Australianism, and what he writes is far removed from the naivety of some of the early bush banadists. He is now interested in expressing ideas untrammelled by conscientiously noted geographical boundaries, and this is a sign of maturity which Australia's poets have attained before her prose writers.

The choice for an anthology is always very much a matter of personal taste, and usually one for controversy, but taken as a whole this collection is almost always interesting, the poets expressing themselves with an unforced individuality, and a minimum of obscurity.

,One of the strongest poems in the book is Vincent Buckley's LOOK OUT TO WINDWARD.

Buckley, a young man who is a tutor in English literature at Melbourne University, has been writing very promising poetry for some years now, and it will be interesting to follow his development.

James McCauley, one of Australia's most accomplished poets, is represented by the beautiful CANTICLE. Ray Matthew enshrines Man's grumbling discontent in a neatly worked out, wry poem, which, while it lacks the verbal music of some of the others, is different in kind. Nancy Cato's OUT OF TIME catches the interest because of its central idea and crisp attack. Here are two of the verses:

We are caught in the web of Now;
but once break free,
And the fixed stars would fall in showers of gold
And suns wink off and on like traffic lights;
All births, all deaths, all falls of leaf and flower
Become too swift a flickering to be seen.

Life, like a rainbow poised on the drifting rain
Endures, though endless drops fall down to death;
The generations pass, the type remains,
And leaves and forests spread across the earth
In pulse after pulse of green.

One of the most charming and tender poems in the collection is Rosemary Dobson's THE MOTHER. Without striving for weight or profundity, it sings its gentle, slightly melancholic way along to the fairy-tale conclusion. Here it is in full:

THE MOTHER

Seeing her child shaken
By grief and wild passion
She knew again the tumult,
The storm that beat her branches
And stripped her of green graces
So many years ago.

How like a bird from heaven
Came then her dancing daughter,
A bird that rests from flying
Upon the sheltering branches
And stirs the tree's remembrance
Of sweet and rainy spring.

She has spun a garment
Of words from her daughter,
A coat she will throw over
To shelter her from evil,
From love, from life's mischance,
And keep her by her side.

But love knows no delaying
And grief will come too early:
She lacked the words to finish
The woven coat of comfort
And so her grieving daughter
Wears yet one wild bird's wing.

There are one or two poems in which the powerful influence of Mr. T. S. Eliot is sounded as a loud echo. One wonders why these have been included. Tantalising overtones of Hopkins, Yeats, Eliot have been with us through the years from poets who have finally assimilated and recast these influences into their own mould; and these, when met, proved a little disappointing, but excusable. But when such influences show no subtle signs of assimilation, the result is not tantalising, but irritating. This comment applies to only a very small number of poems in this collection, as, in general, the poets are very much themselves, speaking with their own voices in a welcome variety of tones. (AUSTRALIAN POETY 1953. Publishers — ANGUS & ROBERTSON, Sydney, London. Selected by NAN McDONALD. PRICE — A10/6.)

DANCE BEFORE THE QUEEN

These Tusai dancers perform the dance typical of Uganda to the accompaniment of no fewer than 80 different instruments. Acholi dancers are to perform in the presence of the Queen.

This is the Commercial College for Africans at Kampala. There are more African-owned shops than Indian-owned ones in Uganda.

OWEN FALLS DAM HARNESSES NILE FOR UGANDA

WHEN Queen Elizabeth visits Uganda in April next year, she will inaugurate one of Africa's most far-reaching hydro-electric schemes—and fulfil a prophecy made nearly half a century ago by Sir Winston Churchill.

By

HORACE WHITE

The project is at Owen Falls, Jinja, and consists of a huge dam over half a mile long harnessing the river Nile at its exit from Lake Victoria, Africa's biggest lake, 26,000 square miles in area. This is what Sir Winston said of the idea after he had visited Uganda in 1907:

"It would be perfectly easy to harness the whole river and let the Nile begin its long and beneficent journey to the sea by leaping through a turbine. It is possible that nowhere else in the world could so enormous a mass of water be held up by so little masonry."

How true were those words can be judged today from the fact that the water stored in the famous Boulder Dam in the United States is only one-fifth of that to be stored in the ten-feet operating range of Lake Victoria.

£22,000,000 SCHEME

The Owen Falls scheme, which is costing £22,000,000, will generate 150,000 kilowatts of electricity for East Africa's growing industries; it will also provide water storage for the hard-pressed agriculture of Egypt.

The scheme is but one measure of the progress being made in Uganda; another is the extension of the railway being driven westwards from Kampala, its present terminus, to the potentially rich copper and cobalt deposits of the Ruwenzor, the fabulous Mountains of the Moon.

Uganda, which is a British Protectorate, is already a prosperous country: her volume of trade is now ten times more than in the last year before the war. Exports of cotton in 1952 reached the record figure of £30,000,000; sales of coffee (Uganda is the biggest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth) were valued at £13,000,000. But dependence on these two crops, subject to violent fluctuations in the world market, is dangerous and Uganda realises this. Hence the drive for the power and transport for industrial development.

AFRICANS' SHARE

Keeping step with this economic activity is steady progress in the political and economic spheres. Africans participate in government at the highest level and a big drive is in progress to accelerate African promotion to higher posts in the civil service.

On education, which is the key to all other progress, £10,000,000 is being spent over the next few years — £2,000,000 of this on technical training. Special efforts are being made to expand the training of teachers and to promote the education of girls. Other big sums are being spent on rural health services, on agricultural projects and on the campaign against the tsetse fly: in the past six years 3,250,000 acres have been reclaimed from this scourge.

The co-operative movement is being fostered and strengthened: in 1947 there were but four co-operative societies in Uganda — now there are approaching 600.

Communications, so vital in this land-locked country, are being extended as quickly as funds will allow. An international airport has been built at Entebbe — it is on the Comet route — and roads have been driven to the furthest corners of the Protectorate.

VIVID CONTRASTS

What kind of country is Uganda? Perched on a lofty plateau striding the Equator, it is a land of quick and vivid contrasts. There are richly fertile valleys and harsh, forbidding scrub, turbulent waterfalls and immense, sluggish swamps, snow-crested peaks and forests so dense that the tropic sun cannot penetrate. On the west, bordering the Belgian Congo, are the Mountains of the Moon with their glaciers and wreaths of mist; to the east is Mount Elgon, a burnt-out volcano with a crater five miles across; to the south is that great inland sea Lake Victoria. In between is a country as green as emerald, threaded with lakes and rivers, the haunt of elephant and buffalo, antelope and eland, lion and leopard.

The population of Uganda is about 5,250,000, the great majority being African peasant farmers of many tribes and speaking many languages. There are 48,000 Asians and 5,000 Europeans. A long tradition of goodwill and understanding between the varied peoples gives promise of an even brighter future.

Sino-Indian Parleys On Tibet

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON WIDER SPHERE?

By S. P. SHARMA

WITHIN the next few days, India and China are to meet in conference in Peking over Tibet. To obtain a fair and objective grasp of the issues involved and their significance, it is necessary to clarify popular impressions of Communism.

Communism is a political philosophy like Liberalism or Socialism and is subject to limitations, as the others are, in respect of time and place. Thus the creed believed in and practised by Lenin was not exactly the same as that of Stalin, and even today the doctrine must be growing, though within the orbit of certain basic principles.

Similarly, it cannot be the same in China as in Russia, for local conditions and problems demand an adaptation of the main creed to particular needs and circumstances. In fact, there is a school of thought which holds that Chinese Communism, as preached and practised by Mao Tse-tung, is essentially a local product in origin and that only certain of its aspects have received any impress from Russia.

Apparently India is taking the correct stand for, though she is definitely opposed to Communism in certain vital aspects, she is yet tolerant and is anxious to get on with Communist China as a good neighbour. The Tibetan problem has to be seen from this angle, free from passion, before its significance can be fully grasped.

CHINESE SUZERAINTY UNCONTROVERTED

At the turn of the present century, Russia was expanding towards central Asia and was believed to be aiming at extending her influence over Tibet also. The British were in power in India at that time and as China which claimed suzerainty over Tibet was weak, Britain felt anxious to safeguard her Indian possessions. She accordingly entered into a treaty with Tibet which vaguely admitted China's suzerainty but emphasised Tibet's autonomy.

This agreement was signed both by India and Tibet but not by China. In accordance with it the Government of India appointed an Agent in Lhasa and two trade agencies in Gyantse and Yatung.

It also established post and telegraph offices on the trade route upto Gyantse. And for the protection of this route, it stationed a small military escort at Gyantse.

That was the position up until a few years ago. Then revolutionary changes took place. China became independent in fact and communist, too, while India also attained freedom. Free India and China were now in a position to negotiate direct with each other over Tibet.

It was common ground that such negotiations should be friendly, especially as no controversial issues were involved. But some hot air did blow at the beginning. A Tibetan delegation proceeding to Peking at the behest of the Chinese Government was delayed on route by factors beyond its control. In the meantime China moved her troops into Tibet. This was in 1950 when both India and China, free after centuries of subjection, were perhaps too sensitive over their hard-won status.

INDIA'S NOTE TO CHINA

India sent a note to China explaining that the delay in the Tibetan delegation's visit to Peking was partly due to its inability to obtain visas for Hongkong and partly to its having had to discuss matters with the Chinese Ambassador in India, as Peking wished. India also deplored the Chinese Government's marching of troops into Tibet.

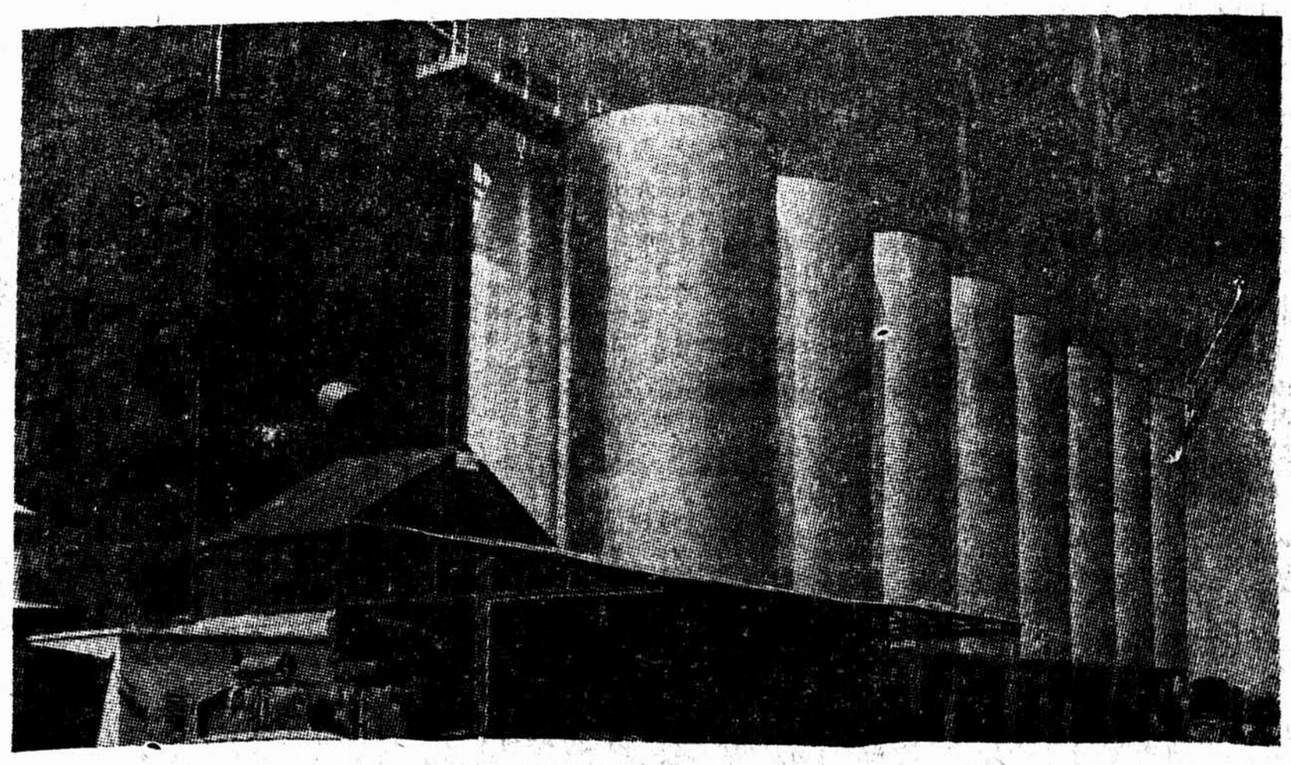
China's reply to the note showed that she had taken slight unbrage. She protested that Tibet was an internal afair of hers, and that she was determined to 'liberate' the country.

But the heat imported was not necessary. India had never questioned, and she does not do so now, China's suzerainty over Tibet, but had merely sought to explain certain difficulties of the delegation which the latter could not overcome on account of its inexperience in dealing with other countries.

China went far enough indeed to charge India with being subject to 'foreign pressure' in her attitude towards the Chinese Republic.

This, of course, was not true and the fact was clearly pointed

(Continued on page 15 Col. 4)



Uganda guards against food shortages by making cultivation of certain grain crops compulsory. This grain conditioning plant of Jinja, deals mainly with maize.

Last Look Round

"DAAN" or gifting away things is in the blood of Hindus since mythological times down upto recent history. When somebody asks for a gift, however precious or even vital the object asked for may be, there have been donors in India, though a cynic Sanskrit poet had the audacity to compose a poem which says that though there may be brave men, intellectuals, and orators "it is doubtful whether there would ever come a donor". The only conclusion one can draw is that the composer of the stanza must have been a direly poverty-stricken fellow who could not even make both ends meet!

In Mahabharata we have the instance of the brave Karna, the elder brother of Pandavas, who did not hesitate to throw away his life when he gifted away his Karna Kundalas (or ear ornaments) to a poor Brahmin who happened to be one of the gods of the Hindu Pantheon in disguise. With the Divine ear ornaments Karna was invincible. So the only way to give the Pandavas victory over the invincible Karna was to deprive him of his ear ornaments. This task Vishnu undertook to do, by taking the disguise of a Brahmin. Karna though he knew that parting with the precious and vital ornaments meant certain death, did not hesitate to make a gift of them, because he had taken a vow that he would not refuse to anybody who begged ANYTHING of him.

The story is famous of the gift of land admeasuring only three strides which Emperor Bali gave to Vaman, the darwf's incarnation of Vishnu. When Vaman assumed gigantic shape and covered the earth with one step and the sky with the other, Emperor Bali offered his head for the third step to cover the gift of THREE STRIDES OF LAND, though he was sent to the netherworld by Vaman.

These may be mythological stories. But when Rana Pratap, the great hero of Mewar, was hard pressed in his fight against Akbar the dynasty's Prime Minister Bhamshah gave up all the earnings and hoards of his family to reimburse the Rana's depleted treasury.

Gift Code

THOUGH such extravagant gifts have not been uncommon in India, there seems to have been a code of rules for gifting away things. Even the Bhagwad Gita, which is undoubtedly of the Mahabharata time, lays down who is the proper person to whom a gift is to be made and what kind of gift is a proper or pure gift and what kind is impure or improper. It not merely defines the worthiness or otherwise of the receiver but also analyses the attitude of mind of the donor in making the gift. The Gita says: "Alms given at an unfit place and time and to unworthy persons, disrespectively and contemptuously — that alms is designated as emanating from darkness ("Tamas")."

The United States of America has been since the end of the Second World War in the forefront of gift-makers. Whether the objective be the containment of Communism, or the strengthening of the democracies or the pro-American or under-developed nations of the world, dollars have been pouring out of the country in a continuous stream. Marshall Aid has been doled out by the billions.

But whatever be the madness in spending all this money there is undoubtedly a method in it. It is all done according to plan with a certain policy and in the ultimate interest of what is called the "Free World", of which the United States considers itself the leader. About a quarter century ago I came across a book "How To Help", of course by an American author, explaining scientifically how charitable organisations should be planned and how money should be utilised and so on. Even charities in America are organised in a scientific manner.

Bogus Charities

LAST week there was a news item saying that the United States public had given more than 4,000 million dollars in charities during 1953. This is in keeping with the big role Americans are playing in the humanitarian field. But the news item says: "It was revealed in evidence placed before an official investigating committee that at least 120 million dollars have gone to charities which were either complete fakes or which used only a nominal portion of their income for their avowed purpose". The report says that the inquiry now going on is making special note of abuses taking place in New York State, and that it will make recommendations for new legislation governing charities there.

That bogus charitable institutions go on collecting money is not a new thing in India. There are many such instances which have been brought to light and some of the organisers of such fake funds get bagged from time to time. Many instances have come to notice where collections have been made by imposters in the name of political organisations. Once in a while some person is caught and if he is a public menace he is bound over or jailed.

But the greater nuisance to the common man lies in the bogus collectors of alleged religious funds. The efforts at collection might not be very scientific and not well organised. But all the same there is always the danger of the public being duped in the name of charity even if it be only for small change. The prolific sources of this trouble are institutions like orphanages, blind homes, cow protection societies and such like.

The Hindu, when it comes to a question of religious sentiments gives his mite, howsoever small it might be. He very rarely pauses to worry about whether the collector is genuine or bogus, because his contribution might not be worth bothering about all that. He pays his anna or two or a rupee or two and is happy he is rid of the nuisance.

Victims Of Sentiment

MORE so is the case with women who are more sentimental when it comes to a question of religion. To give a daily instance, there are some persons going round collecting small change or a rupee or two saying that they are going to perform a Satyanarayan Puja. Now the orthodox Hindu, and especially elderly women would never worry whether the person—man or woman—who comes round for making these collections is a genuine devotee or a bogus collector. They do not even ask when and where the Puja is to take place. They pay their mite in the name of god and religion and think they have acquired a little merit in doing so for a religious cause. But often these persons who go round collecting money for Satyanarayan Puja have been found to be imposters, or mere beggars who pocket the collections. But when religious sentiment is there you cannot do anything with those who have the willingness to pay and even if they are duped in the silly supposition that they are ACQUIRING MERIT.

There is another type of exploitation of the public under the guise of religious sentiment. At some of the famous Indian temples people have to pay for the "Darshan" or a sight of the deity.

In this connection I recall a story related to me by a resident of Bombay. Some years back he had gone to Brindavan. In Brindavan there are a number of famous temples. From one of the temples, a Maharashtrian old man and his wife had been going away without "Darshan". When asked they said they were not allowed "Darshan", because for "Darshan" of the deity they had to pay money. They could not afford to do so. On this the gentleman took them back to the temple and urged the priests to give "Darshan" of the deity to the old couple. But this — without payment — was refused. But the gentleman was very insistent that "Darshan" must be given. There was no rule under which this could be refused. The priests became almost violent in refusing "Darshan".

But this gentleman had struck an acquaintance with a local official, who had given him his card, JUST IN CASE OF NEED. So emboldened by this he refused to move out without "Darshan". When the priests or "Pandas" saw that they had caught a Tartar, they yielded and the old Maharashtrian couple had the "Darshan" of the deity, on which they had set their heart probably for a number of years.

And then money has to be forthcoming for the performance of the Puja or worship. All this money is collected in small and big amounts according to the purse of the devotee. But all devotees have not a fat purse.

Exploitation

SOMETIMES this exploitation assumes fantastic proportions. In one of the most frequented temples of Bombay, if you offer a cocoanut to the deity, then along with the cocoanut a fee is charged for breaking it as an offering to god. Similar is the case if you have to offer any sweets to the deity. And for reciting some specific mantras they charge the visitor or pilgrim. It is not always that only moneyed people visit such places, or the particular temple. There are also poor people who are probably "more sincere" devotees. Even they are bled white before they can appease not the deity, but the Pujari or the priest who officiates there. It is a pathetic sight to see the working man and his wife, with a child or two, going to the temple with some offering of flowers, fruit or sweets, for the acceptance of which by the priests they have to shell out some more money from their meagre earnings, which often are not sufficient to make both ends meet.

Such money collected at temples might not individually be much from each common devotee. But certainly it can run into tens of thousands if not lakhs in the course of the year. How much of this money is ploughed back to the community of devotees in any earthly benefits? Most probably NONE of it.

The temples are not fake, the idol of the deity is there for all to see. The priests are doing their duty—the worship of the deity of the temple. But then what about the devotee, to whom all this is not fake or bogus, who is mulcted of his little savings in making his offerings to the deity. He gets only "Punya" or MERIT for offering worship. That is all.

This is also a burning question which deserves an investigation and if necessary legislation to save the common man and woman devotee from sheer exploitation, because of their sentiment of religion. We wish Hindu religious heads and reformist legislators devote a little time to end this scandalous state of affairs in our midst.

Wise Decision

FROM Meerut comes the report of the decision of a magistrate in the case in which one person was charged with trying to sell obscene publications. He was alleged to have despatched by registered post to Malaya a packet containing 24 photographs of nude women, which was detained by the Customs officials. The magistrate wisely held that unless the pictures were an incentive to sensuality and excited impure thoughts in the minds of ordinary persons who may happen to look at them nude pictures could not be 'per se' obscene within the meaning of Sec. 292 of the Indian Penal Code. He, therefore, acquitted the accused.

The defence of the accused was, according to the report, the Government allowed the import of "Health and Efficiency", "Men Only" and other pamphlets which contained nude pictures.

Whether nude pictures or paintings or the nude in marble, bronze or other medium should be banned is a tricky problem. Famous painters and sculptors from immemorial times to the present day have excelled in the depiction of the nude on canvas or in other plastic material. It is the beautiful human form that calls for admiration when it is done to perfection. Nudity in itself need not be obscene when depicted in the form of art. Otherwise the world-famous statues whether of men or women in the nude would never have been objects of admiration. Humanity has always a great attraction for the bare human form. To deprive it of the genuine interest in the body beautiful would not serve any purpose.

Even Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code makes some *Exception*. It says: "This Section does not extend to any book, pamphlet, writing, drawing or painting kept or used *bona fide* for religious purposes or any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose."

A Lacuna

ONE would like to add to the above *Exception* the depicting of nudity of human form for the sake of art—non-religious art—for the promotion of health and medicine or the betterment of human physique.

There are world-famous statues of Hercules and Prometheus Unbound and huge monoliths like that of Gomateshwar of Shravanbelgola, besides innumerable statues and paintings of eve throughout the ages. Some time back one of the English magazines published some reproductions of paintings of Francois Boucher under the title SACRED BUT PROFANE. They included THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS, CUPID AND THE THREE GRACES, and others. Mythology whether Eastern or Western is full of such episodes. And the authors of the English magazine specifically said that the three Graces were three flesh and blood models who had done duty as Minerva, Juno and Venus! But the import or publication or the reproduction of these nude paintings does not seem to have been banned either in India or in any other country.

Many residences of the aristocracy, as elsewhere, in Bombay are replete with paintings or pieces of sculpture in the nude by master artists. No "ordinary man", according to the Meerut magistrate, is likely to entertain "impure thoughts" on seeing them. Hence the plea for non-religious art also being included in the *Exemption* to Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code.

AN ALL-WOMEN CAST

On their gathering day the Vanita Samaj Dadar staged "Maze Ghar". Picture shows (left to right) Paravatibai (Mrs. Lila Mhatre), Shanta (Miss Malini Mengale), Narayan (Mrs. Urmila Kane) and Laxmi (Mrs. Mangala Abhyankar).

Christmas

OKEHAMPTON, Devonshire is the scene of a curious custom on the Sunday following Christmas Day.

It goes by the odd name "The Giglet Market" and it consists of virtually an invitation for any young man to speak to, and kiss any young lady he wishes.

The usual mistletoe bough is not required, and those of the fair sex who do not wish to be kissed by entire strangers are usually advised to stay indoors or remain away from Okehampton on this day.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Successful Exhibition Of Thematic Stamps

THE Thematic Stamps Exhibition held at the Jehangir Art Gallery earlier this week was the sort of thing that draws the layman to the hob by as a magnet does iron filings. Every hobby has its fairly restricted inner circle of experienced enthusiasts, but themately appeals as much to the tyro as to the most advanced.

The Jehangir Art Gallery, created expressly for the viewing of objects of art under ideal lighting conditions, proved perfect for a display of this nature. A spacious hall, frames neatly arranged all along the walls and ample time in which to savour of the heady wine of subject collecting should have brought many pleasantly surprised outsiders into the folds of the hobby.

The organisers of the Exhibition, the Empire of India Philatelic Society, deserve a hearty commendation not only for having thought up this very enjoyable event, but for having thrown it open to the public without the levy of an entrance fee. It was their intention to indulge in a spot of proselytising, and the absence of a toll at the gates made a substantial difference.

On the opening day of the Exhibition, the Minister for Education, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, paid a well deserved tribute to the educative value of a hobby. A good deal of the mischief that youngsters naturally get into would be done away with if their natural exuberance could be channelled into some such healthful pursuit as philately.

As Mr. Jal Cooper, who took a leading part in the organisation of the Exhibition, pointed out, in places like America, the hobby is accorded wide recognition in educational circles, being quite often part and parcel of the curriculum.

I suppose the day is still pretty far off when an Indian will be able to graduate 'magna cum laude' on the strength of a thesis on a ticklish problem of perfs or watermarks but—there's no harm dreaming! And Exhibitions like the present might well hasten the day!

Large Variety

Before going over the exhibits in some detail, it would be better to give some idea of the scope and extent of the show. The subjects selected covered a fairly wide range, taking in all the countries of the world and a list of "themes" certain to cause astonishment to anyone not familiar with the ramifications of the stamp designer in his search for new material.

It was a wise thing, indeed, to restrict the number of stamps in particular themes, otherwise four or five of the larger groups could well have monopolised the show. Starting off with Agriculture, the frames wandered round the alphabet to complete the circle with a display of waterfalls.

In between were to be found such favourite subjects as Sports and Religious Subjects and such lesser known ones as Insects, Chess and exotic Hair Styles. One might almost paraphrase that famous naval catchline: join philately and see the world!

Reviewing the exhibits in general, I was struck by the neatness of most of the material chosen for the display. Dog-eared and soiled copies were conspicuous by their absence, and the spectator was spared the depressing effect of make-shift copies of the rarer stamps shoved in merely because they happened to fit a theme. Mint material loomed large in the show, and quite rightly, for in an exhibition of this kind, where designs rather than postal markings matter, mint is infinitely preferable to used. But even with used stamp most of the specimens on display were carefully chosen, lightly cancelled copies, with the main features of the stamps clear for all to see.

Arrangement

Since a number of individuals had contributed to the Exhibition it was inevitable that there should be a certain amount of overlapping. In a way this was good for it was possible to compare the arrangement and layout of the same stamps as done by different persons, and to see with one's own eyes which forms of display were the more effective. In some cases, however, there was duplication in the same sheet—the Chilean airmails in Frame 15 were a needless and glaring example of this.

In thematic displays, the 'one of each' rule should always be maintained, at least as far as stamps from the same country are concerned. One may conceivably show ten different views of the same aeroplane, but to exhibit ten different stamps each showing it in the identical manner is merely boring.

Regarding layouts, it may be said immediately that the bulk of the entrants realised that overcrowding of a sheet had to be avoided. The stamps were laid out on the sheets with ample space and to spare, so that they appeared pleasing not only as a group, but allowed one to savour of their beauty as individual stamps.

How important layout is can be shown from a contrast of frames 7 and 8. The material in both the frames was of the same kind—Russian buildings in the "Technicolor" of multi-coloured centres. Yet Frame 8 was uncomfortably crowded, almost chaotic in character, while Frame 8 was laid out with ample room between the various stamps and a proper chance for the viewer's eye to appreciate the beauty of design and reproduction.

Another example of bad arrangement occurred in the Sports section, where the large 'diamond' format stamps were laid on their sides, so that designs appeared topsy-turvey and out of focus. These things cannot be ignored in thematics, where visual beauty is of paramount importance. A fine example of how similar stamps can be arranged in various ways—each as good as the other—is provided by a comparison of the material in Frames 45-47, where layouts were equally effective.

Writing-Up

It is a pity that the displays were not more fully written up. A spectator, especialy a layman cannot be bothered about trying to find out who the gentleman on the stamp before him is supposed to represent.

Men like Simon Bolivar and Leonardo da Vinci are familiar figures to the philatelist, but those outside the hobby cannot be expected to be quite as familiar with them. And the same goes for other themes.

It is not enough to say "bridges" or "birds" — the name of the bridge or the species of the bird must be given. Certain of the frames were most helpfully written-up; these stood out from the rest and evoked more than the usual flutter of interest among the spectators.

Writing up, however, if indulged in at all, must be accurate. Some of the examples witnessed were classic "faux pas", all the more glaring since they could well have been avoided with a little attention. I shall give a few instances of these slips while dealing with individual frames.

Before commenting on the various exhibits, I should like to stress that where I have pointed out errors, it has not been done either through spite or a desire to score off an amateur. My sole aim has been to show the error so as to have it corrected and in order to emphasise the need for a proper study of a stamp before writing-up or classification in a particular theme is attempted.

The first two frames in the Exhibition are devoted to agricultural subjects, showing the evolution of farming methods from the primitive ox-yoke to the mechanised era of tractors and collective farming. A fine display of ancient ruins—Palmyra, Baalbeck, Petra and others—comes next; stamps well chosen, display properly laid out.

Plenty of animals—the kids will love Frames 4 and 5—followed by examples of the world's artistic masterpieces, with a sheet devoted to ancient Egypt, with the celebrated statuette of Nefertiti holding pride of place. Also some fine primitives from the Congo.

Keep Labels Out

In the Armaments section some French "Anti-Bolshevik Legion' labels strike an intrusive note. Themately should NOT include "pseudo stamps". The "Four Chaplains" stamp of U.S.A. is also somewhat out of place.

Bridges and a display of beards in all their hirsute profusion—everything here from Karl Marx downwards!—gave way to a gorgeous display of birds, with the lovely feathered creatures on the recent Angola series rubbing shoulders with the mythical Polish eagle and the lop-sided and somewhat bedraggled "Peace Dove" of Picasso. Another section for the kids!

The arrangement of the Butterfly section is admirable, with the austere beauty of the Sarawak 'Troides Brookiana' circled by eye-filling vari-coloured stamps from Mozambique and Switzerland. For sheer visual beauty I think Frame 23 wins hands down.

There has been quite a lot of carelessness in the Famous Men and Women section. One famous Portuguese navigator is written up merely as "Bartolomeo" with his surname "Diaz" omitted. A pretty commoner in one of the beautiful Portuguese costumes of the 1947 set is put among "Queens".

Blunders

Even more puzzling is the persistence with which a German postman—his posthorn is clearly visible—is put among Knights and Crusaders. This mistake is actually repeated thrice in the two frames (60-61) devoted to the subject.

There were some good displays of fishes, flowers—among the best in the Exhibition—flags and fruits. Hunters included everything from Mongolians after game on the Steppes to St. George grappling with the dragon. An exciting theme and capable of even further development.

I will never fathom why the creator of 'The Raven' was tagged "Edgar Pope", nor why Pushkin was shoved willy-nilly among the musicians — probably on the strength of the lyre that appears on the stamp. Another "gaffe" was Johann Strauss (composer of Radetzky) written up as "Strauss Jr." while Johann Strauss (of the immortal waltzes) is called "Strauss Sr." When it is actually the other way around. One look at the dates on the respective stamps could have prevented this bloomer. The crowning one of all is Mr. "Caritas", apparently a composer from Luxemburg!

While on the subject I might as well toss off a few brickbats before getting down to the boquets. The Bir Hakeim monument (Frame 98) is a war memorial; the Cross of Lorraine that appears on it has nothing to do with a "Religious" theme, but is merely the symbol of the Free French Forces during the last war. Nor can the Dodo—extinct for a couple of hundred years—or the ostrich or cassowary, rightly be termed "Poultry". What was wrong with plain "Birds"?

Postal Progress

Mails down the ages have always been among the most popular subjects with collectors, and at the Exhibition one could see a truly amazing variety of means employed down the ages in getting messages from one end of the earth to the other.

An ancient Inca postal runner shown on a Peruvian stamp was probably the oldest postman, but since his day have evolved dawk runners postal motor vans, mail steamers, the shaky biplanes of the early years of aviation and the fast streamlined air planes of the present day.

In between are motor-cycles, horseback riders in the bush and heaven knows how many others. The display at the Exhibition provided a panoramic view, so to say, of the posts down the ages.

And what of the distances spanned by the posts? Maps of every kind took care of this. Detailed charts of tiny specks in the ocean were on display along with examples of maps issued by countries that coveted slices of their neighbours' territories and conveniently used philatelic maps as an excuse to show part of someone else's land as their own. Included, of course, was that old favourite, the 'Christmas' stamp of Canada, showing the map of the world, with the British Empire marked out in red.

There was a fine showing of medals, chiefly those awarded by Russia to her armed forces during the war. Mosques, temples and tombs were also adequately treated. In the 'Mountain' section the more placid ones were placed alongside turbulent smoke and lava spouting monsters like the volcano Hekla. A truly impressive group, where the recently issued Everest stamp of India was the obvious centre of attraction.

Religion

Paintings and statues gave us examples of the finest things in the world of art, and included Michaelangelo's famous 'Pieta', Rubens' "Descent from the Cross" and several examples from the priceless collection of the Prince of Liechtenstein.

The section on 'Religion' was fully representative, with several beautiful examples from Spain and Portugal including the latest Our Lady of Fatima commemoratives and the stamps issued in conjunction with Holy Year. One of the most outstanding groups of the Exhibition, and all the more appealing because there were a few examples of 'Maximum Cards' thrown in. (In 'maximum cards' the stamp is affixed on a picture bearing the same design as appears on the stamp).

There was also a good section devoted to railways, proving how far we have travelled since the time when smoke-stacks on railway engines were six feet high and rickety locomotives chugged along furiously at ten miles an hour.

Sailing ships and canoes in all their profusion—sorry, no rarities from British Guiana included!—a nice group of Scouts, a brilliant display of an amazing variety of sports, and substantial Red Cross and Anti-Tuberculosis subjects were full of interest.

I am quite sure that those collectors who are thematic enthusisasts with some particular fancy will be branching out in several other directions after witnessing some of the fine displays at this exhibition. And I am equally sure that those non-collectors who visited the show were equally impressed and are by now getting ready to crash the hobby.

Hold Exhibitions Regularly

A note of warning needs to be sounded here. While Thematic collecting is a fine sideline, it should remain a sideline. It cannot ever take the place of a main collection. A general collection is the basis on which every philatelist builds up. By having a thematic colection and no general group, one cannot possibly enjoy the hobby as it should be enjoyed.

Those non-collectors, therefore, who have visited the Exhibition and decided to dabble in stamps, should realise that Birds or Butterflies are all right as subsidiary groups. If they take to them straight away, they are almost certain to run out of stamps before they have got even half way started.

The correct time to branch out into thematic collecting is when a few thousand stamps in the main body of the collecting include a couple of dozen specimens of particular themes. When this stage has been reached, any particular subject can be chosen and expanded at will

The Exhibition under review is the first to be held by members of the Empire of India Philatelic Society. I do not know how successful it was from their point of view, but I do hope it WAS a hit, for in that case we can look forward to more such enjoyable shows in the future.

Exhibitions of this kind are essential if the hobby is to expand in this country, and the Empire of India Philatelic Society, the sponsors and Jal Cooper, the man whose initiative was largely responsible for the Exhibition's success, deserve to be warmly commended for a very fine and representative display.

Nauru Canoe

Among the designs featured in the new set from the New Zealand dependency of Nauru is one showing a native in one of the frail canoes which appear ready to fall to pieces in the surf but which can actually be put to sea for tremendous distances by the inhabitants of the islands. The men of Nauru are born to the sea, and can handle its every caprice with consummate ease.

A Wizard Of Power Harnesses It For Humanity

AMAZING CAREER OF STEINMETZ, THE SCIENTIST

Talked With Deaf Edison Tapping Out Messages In Morse Code

THE U.S. IMMIGRATION official took one look at the frightened young man before him and shook his head. What he saw was a grotesque mis-shapen hunchback, who walked in a painful lurch.

"Do you speak any English?" the official barked.

"A few", the trembling cripple answered in words that made his interrogator write down "No English".

"Any money?"

The little man shook his head in bewilderment.

"No money", the official wrote. He motioned the new-comer toward the detention pen where immigrants who couldn't qualify for admission sadly awaited shipment back to Europe, write Norman and Madelyn Carlisle in the "Coronet".

THE bureaucratic indiscretion of an Immigration officer in U.S. would have cut short the promising career of Charles Steinmetz who went to the New World as a "Pilgrim Father" of science, but for the timely intervention of a friend.

Steinmetz harnessed the A. C. of electricity for industry and human needs and came up with a device that tamed lightning and the thunderbolt.

In this article, the author records the visions of this man of ideas and his friendly association with Edison.

Fortunately for America, an English-speaking friend travelling with the young cripple convinced the immigration officers that they should let the stranger into the country. Charged with admitting only those who might make useful American citizens, they were still doubtful. They would have been stunned had they been able to look into the future, for the hunchback they almost rejected was to startle the world with his discoveries and be hailed as one of the greatest scientists of all time. His adventures would open up a dazzling new era, for he took up where Thomas A. Edison left off and, once and for all, tamed electricity for the use of mankind.

Legendary Story

Every American owes him a debt of gratitude, for his work in theoretical physics and mathematics helped make possible the electrical marvels that we take for granted today — the giant dams, the great transmission lines, the cheap power that pours into your home to give you countless benefits and luxuries.

The now almost legendary story of Charles Steinmetz began in Breslau, Germany, nearly a century ago, when a heartbroken father looked down at his newborn son and saw that he was crippled, as was he, himself. Standing above the child in that solemn moment, the father vowed that if his son could not compete in a physical world, he would get the education to help him develop his mind. The boy was sensitive about his deformity, but by the time he was in college, he had learned to forget it by plunging into his studies. Professors were amazed at his brilliant ability with mathematics.

Over in America, Edison had just made the first incandescent lamp, and Steinmetz, enthusiastic about electricity, looked eagerly toward the new land where inventors had such freedom. Freedom meant much to the earnest young man—so much that he joined an idealistic socialistic society.

One night, just before Steinmetz was to submit his doctorate thesis, a friend warned that the police were coming. Steinmetz fled to Switzerland. There he borrowed passage money to America, the country Steinmetz had dreamed of.

In New York, Steinmetz took out the most promising letter of introduction he had brought from Europe, addressed to the chief engineer of the Edison works. Edison! The very name brought magic visions to young Steinmetz.

Hopefully, he watched while the official read the letter. "Nothing here," the man said bluntly.

Steinmetz bowed politely, but tears stung his eyes. Perhaps he couldn't blame the man for not paying attention to an unimpressive individual with halting English.

Next day he took a letter addressed to Rudolf Eickemeyer, whose factory in Yonkers made hat-making machinery. Eickemeyer's eyes twinkled as he heard the stilted English of his ungainly visitor, but when the subject of a job came up, he shook his head. Electricity? Well, that was only a minor part of his business.

Steinmetz wasted no time in bitterness. A week later he was back. This time Eickermeyer broke down. Steinmetz might start as a draftsman at $12 a week. It wasn't much, but he plunged into the job with enthusiasm.

One day, when he proudly signed his pay receipt, a friend looked over his shoulder and repeated the name with a heavy German accent—"Karl August Rudolf Steinmetz." Steinmetz was shocked. He was in America now; he wanted to be an American, to live like one, and the name sounded so foreign.

He tore up the receipt and wrote another one, this time signing it "Charles Steinmetz." Triumphantly he said, "Now my name is American, too!"

"You haven't any middle name. It's no good unless you have a middle name," the friend chided.

American Name

Steinmetz's mind flashed back to a painful memory of his youth. In colleges, every student was given a nickname by senior classmen. Steinmetz had gone to the ceremony at which the nickname was given, fearing that the students would make some gibe at his appearance. Painfully he hitched forward when his name was called.

"Proteus" was the nickname they gave him. Proteus, the old man of the sea from the Odyssey. Proteus, mythical figure of a wrinkled old prophet who could tell you all the secrets of the world. *All the secrets of the world!* Without hesitation, he set down the middle name—Proteus.

Though he worked faithfully at his drafting duties, it was electricity that fascinated Steinmetz. He saw a confused picture of experimenters fumbling to harness a force they did not understand.

Even Edison did not know much about electricity. He was simply trying to put it to work by countless thousands of experiments.

Want to find out how a different metal will work in a motor? You labouriously build a motor and try it. The thing promptly burns up. No good. You try again—and again. And still the motors burn up.

"We should be able to figure it out on paper," Steinmetz told Eickemeyer. His employer, by this time overwhelmed by the young engineer's knowledge of electricity, wisely let him forget about the hat machines. That was a decisive moment for science, since Steinmetz leaped into a new world of electricity. Day after day his calculations piled up on problems so complicated they had baffled the world's greatest engineers.

One day a man came to Eickemeyer's office with a proposal. The struggling electric industry was in chaos. What was needed was one strong company. Would Eickemeyer sell out to the newly formed General Electric Company?

The manufacturer named what he thought was a fantastic price. To his astonishment, G.E. agreed instantly.

Eickemeyer quickly learned why. One of the stipulations was that along with the company's other assets would go the young engineer, Charles Steinmetz.

When a G-E man, E. W. Rice, later to become president, came to meet Steinmetz, he reported: "I was startled by the strange sight of a small, frail body, surmounted by a large head, with long hair hanging to the shoulders, clothed in an old cardigan jacket, cigar in mouth, sitting cross-legged on the lab worktable." But any doubts Rice might have had about this curious young man were quickly dispelled.

New Challenge

The challenge that faced Steinmetz on his new job was staggering. Engineers were baffled by the electricity that Edison himself said could not be controlled. Direct current was easy to work with, because you could tell just what it would do, but alternating current was tricky, even dangerous. Frightening headlines appeared in papers, telling of people being electrocuted as it got out of control.

Yet Steinmetz knew there was little future for direct current, because it could not be transported any great distance. Already he had glowing visions of giant power plants in the future, sending power perhaps hundreds of miles. And this, he saw, could be done only with that "crazy" alternating current.

Month after month he worked at it and finally, when the International Electric Congress met, he was ready to announce his discoveries. The directors, who had given him an hour to talk, were shocked when he appeared with a gigantic manuscript a foot thick. Steinmetz bravely started reading: his audience of top-ranking engineers fidgeted.

After nearly an hour, Steinmetz saw that nearly all his hearers were gone. He couldn't understand it. Here was the key to the bright new world of electricity—and they were walking out! Finally he gathered up his papers and smiled.

"Gentlemen, I hope you have been interested. I am almost half through the introduction."

The Congress regretfully said they had no funds to publish his tremendous manuscript. It was a blow to Steinmetz, but he went back to Schenectady and plunged into his work. Only Steinmetz himself used his fateful discoveries, until four years later a publisher was persuaded to risk printing the manuscript in three big volumes. At that moment, electricity took a big leap forward, and even today the heavy volumes are the engineer's basic tool for understanding the now completely tamed AC.

Dazzling Age

But Steinmetz had not stopped with theory. He went to work to perfect the device that makes possible our whole dazzling age of electricity. The gadget that controls the voltage of AC is one that we take for granted—the humble transformer, the clumsy box you see atop poles or crouched under high-tension towers. Without it electricity could not be transmitted over long distances.

Steinmetz not only made the transformer work, but found ways to increase its ability to handle voltage. In 1903 he built a transformer that handled 220,000 volts. Experts who came to see it at G.E. said it wouldn't work.

"Wait and see," Steinmetz told the doubters quietly. Today, engineers do not blink at many times this voltage, and electricity travels hundreds of miles from great dams to supply distant cities.

Even at the peak of his fame, Steinmetz's modesty amazed everyone who knew him. He never changed much from the diffident young man who went to work for G.E. Shortly after he joined that company, a friend found him living in a dreary rooming house. The young scientist's appearance was shocking: his face was thin, he had obviously lost weight.

After careful questioning, the friend got the facts. Steinmetz was literally starving himself; his room rent was unpaid. The explanation was that he hadn't received a cent of pay from his new employer.

Actually, as quick investigation revealed, the whole thing was a mistake; a payroll clerk had simply failed to record Steinmetz's name.

Steinmetz had a gift for getting pleasure out of life. He was filled with eager enthusiasm extending even to physical motions. He rushed downstairs two at a time. When he entered his laboratory, he was invariably grinning, and his "Good morning—what's new?" radiated such good humour that his secretary reported his cheerfulness "made everything seem bright for the rest of the day."

Jokes And Pranks

Steinmetz, who had learned to laugh at his own troubles, liked to jolt visitors into a lighter mood by playing practical jokes.

One trick involved a camouflaged box which he put just inside his laboratory door. One pompous visitor, an important company official, stumbled over it a dozen times before he finally learned to be cautious.

Another source of fun for Steinmetz was a static-electricity machine with which he could electrify any object. Almost every day dignified visitors to his lab leapt madly from their chairs or let go of doorknobs with yelps of surprise. When his victims became too wary to touch anything in the room, Steinmetz tricked them by electrifying himself, so they got a shock when they shook his hand.

Meeting Edison

His pranks were never unkind and he always tried to put visitors at ease. Once an embarrassed reporter, quite ignorant of science, said to him, "I hope you won't think my questions foolish."

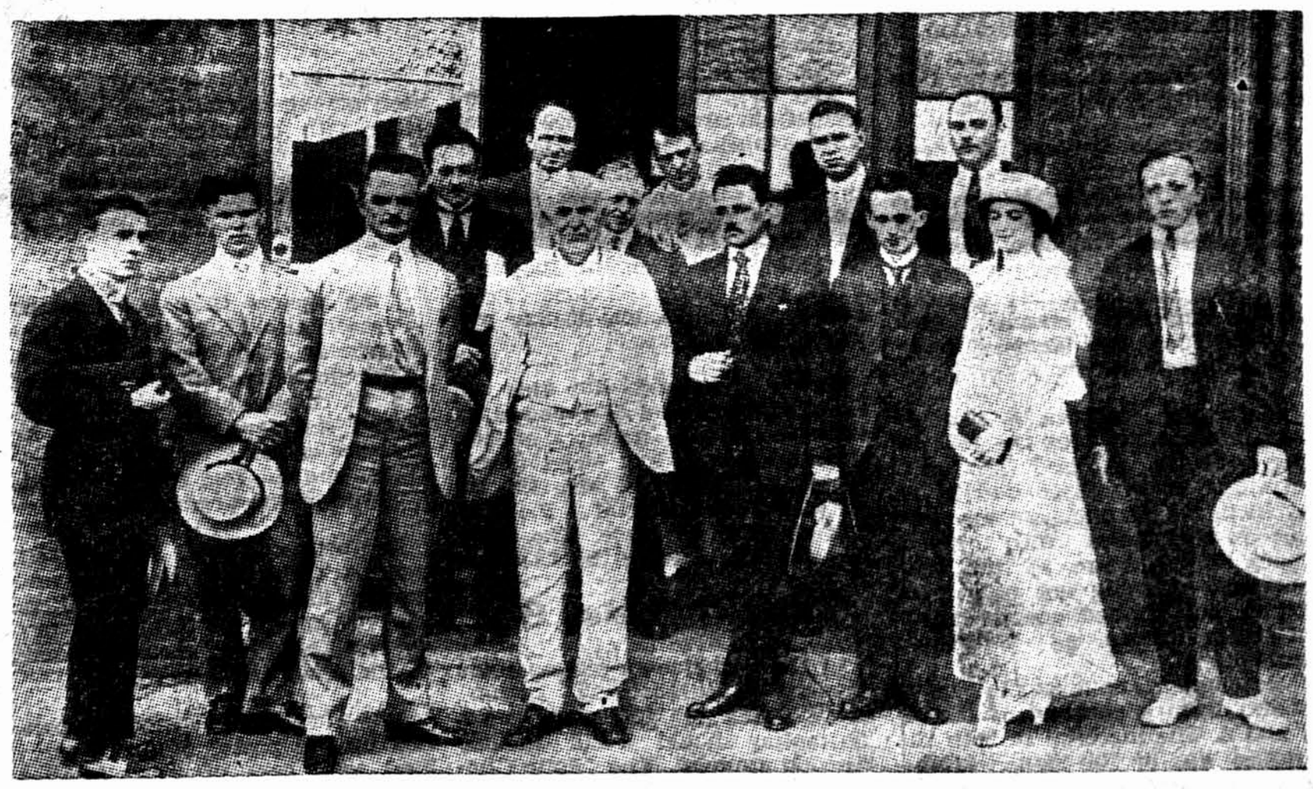
The great scientist answered: "There are no foolish questions. No man really becomes a fool until he stops asking questions."

The visitor with whom he had his most difficult conversation was Edison. When the wizard of Menlo Park came to visit his laboratories, Steinmetz discovered that Edison was almost stone deaf, and it looked as though he would leave without the long discussion Steinmetz had hoped for.

Suddenly the G-E scientist had an inspiration. Leaning forward he tapped Edison's knee. Pleasure spread across the inventor's face and in a moment he was tapping on his host's knee. Thus they "talked" for hours, tapping out messages in Morse code.

Though he received more than 200 patents, Steinmetz never stopped exploring the world of electricity. As networks of power lines crisscrossed the country, the lurking menace of lightning threatened the smooth flow of power.

(Contiued on Page 14 Col. 4)



Steinmetz and Edison were contemporaries and friends. Photograph shows Edison with a group of Russian scientists.

The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER, 27 1953

FRENCH QUIT LAOS TOWN

VIET MINH REACH MEKONG RIVER

Thailand Declares Emergency

SAIGON, December 26 (UPI-AFP).

FRENCH AND LAOTIAN FORCES HAVE EVACUATED THE TOWN OF THAKHET, 240 KILOMETRES EAST OF ENTIMANE, CAPITAL OF LAOS IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

A FRENCH HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID THE EVACUATION WAS "WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RE-GROUPING OF OUR FORCES."

It was still not known here whether Viet Minh troops had occupied the town but it was considered the advanced columns had already reached the Mekong river.

Thai Cabinet Decision

The Thailand Government decided on a 'state of emergency' during an emergency Cabinet meeting after Friday mid-night.

The Cabinet heard secret reports from the Director-General of Police, Phao Sriyanond and Air Force C-in-C, Air Marshal Fuen Ronnapakas Ridhagani, who were urgently sent to Nakornpanom by plane to survey the situation created by Viet Minh pressure against Thakhek.

The C-in-Cs of the Army, Navy and Air Force, attended the Cabinet meeting over which Field Marshal Phibl Songgram presided.

Phao and Fuen described the situation as follows: Parts of Thakhek are aflame. Cannons can be heard from Nakornpanom. Refugees are pouring into Thailand from Thakhek area. All refugees are Laotian.

The Cabinet decided first to decree a state of emergency in all nine border provinces from the north down to the Cambodian frontier.

The Cabinet also decided that troops including two battalions are immediately to be moved to Nakornpanom to meet any possible Communist aggression. The troops include artillery and armoured units. The Air Force is on the alert and air wings are patrolling the Meking river.

Moon Bridge On Moon

Astronomers have spotted a huge bridge on the moon which looks like an engineering job". Dr. H. Percy Wilkins. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, said on the BBC's radio newsreel that the bridge is 20 miles long and 5,000 feet high, and spans a gulf between mountain ranges 6,000 ft. and 7,000 feet high. But there do not appear to be men on the moon after all. "The bridge, is, of course, of man made," said Dr. Wilkins when the broadcast. "Though the span is 20 miles the arch is probably only two miles across". The explanatoin? "A meteorite might have crashed through a molten-lava barrier and as the barrier solidified an arch was left" he said.

CRYSTONE PHOTO SHOWS:—Dr. Percy H. Wilkins with his 15-inch telescope at his Bexley Heath home last evening.

Wife To Stand For Shastri's Seat

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26 (UPI).

Mrs. Shakuntala Srivastava, wife of the late Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, is most likely to be set up for the Parliamentary seat from Nagpur fallen vacant owing to the death of Mr. Shastri, in a plane crash near Nagpur, it is learnt.

It may be stated that Mrs. Srivastava, who is a member of the U.P. and also of the Provincial Parliamentary Board of the P.S.P., fought for the Parliamentary seat from Sitapur, in the last General elections and was defeated by her Congress rival, Mrs. Uma Nehru.

MADRAS: The Government of India have allotted to Madras Rs. 50 crores in respect of certain schemes such as the Vaigai and Periyaravathi projects and the Metur Canal.

ALL FOR COLLEGE HOSTEL FUND

Under the auspices of Social and Dramatic Union, Jai Hind College, the Marathi Vangmaya Mandal presented Acharya Prahlad Keshav Atre's "Lagnachi Bedi" in aid of the College Hostel Building Fund at Jai Hind College on Friday evening. Shri Ratanchand Hirachand, presided over the session Shri S. K Patil was the Chief Guest.

MOVIE STAR TO BE TRIED

Charge Of Red Propaganda

CAIRO, Dec. 26 (UPI).

Tahia Carioca, one of the most famous oriental dancers who is also a stage and movie star, will appear before the Revolutionary Tribunal under a charge of Communist propaganda, it was learned here today.

The dancer attended the last Youth Congress in Bucharest and when she returned a search was made at her home where various Communist tracts and pamphlets were found. Her friend Captain Mustapha Kamal Sedki will be tried with her. The Revolutionary Tribunal will take up her case after the trial of former Finance Minister Fouad Serageddine and Mrs. Zeinabel Nahas, wife of the former Premier.

UP CONGRESS LEADERS DISCUSS RECENT ELECTION REVERSES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, December 26.

THE U.P. Congress Party leaders are reported to be greatly worried over the growing loss of confidence among the people.

At a specially convened meeting of Congress legislators yesterday, Mr. G. B. Pant, Chief Minister dealt with everses the Congress had suffered in the recent civic elections and emphasised the need of strengthening Congress organisation by developing mass contact. He said their contact with young and old should grow. Every Congress legislator was asked to enrol 25,000 primary members of Congress in his constituency. Every Congress member of Legislature should select one village and develop it as a model village in his constituency.

PLAIN-SPEAKING

Some Congress legislators, it is reported, bluntly told the Chief Minister that he and some other members of Government were not paying due attention to public complaints and several complaints were being carelessly handled. They pleaded for more energetic, quick and efficient handling of complaints by Government.

One member suggested that the Congress Party should start a newspaper in every Division to propagate Congress views. One newspaper on the state level should also be published by the Congress.

'We Will Not Touch Liquor'

CHRISTIANS' RESOLVE ON X'MAS DAY

More than 20 residents of Kirol Village near Ghatkopar (Greater Bombay) mostly Christians, took a pledge on the Christmas Day that they would no more touch liquor.

Led by Shri John Manval Alex, they took the pledge at a largely attended meeting held in the village. The meeting was attended among others, by Dr. T. R. Naravane, Deputy Minister for Prohibition, Shri Indravadan Oza, M.L.A. and Shri Ratilal Mehta, M.L.A.

MOSCOW ON CHOICE OF VENUE

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): It was officially announced here today that the Soviet Government has proposed January 25 as the date for the Four-Power meeting.

Authoritative sources in Paris said that the Soviet Government has also proposed that the representatives of the Four Powers in Germany should decide on a conventionHMRF HMRF HR HRH/1 venient meeting place.

NOVEL EYE SURGERY

VRINDABAN (U.P.): Dec. 26: In the Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama (Nandababa Eye Department), Vrindaban, Mathura district U.P., Dr. P. K. Basu, the eye specialist, successfully performed the novel operation of implanting plastic lens in the eye after cataract operation. This operation is a latest development in eye surgery. It either does away with the use of glasses, which are necessary after cataract operation or exempts the patient from using high power glasses.

TRIVANDRUM: Trivandrum Medical College is to be inaugurated by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru when he visits Travancore-Cochin in February for the election campaign.

Soviet Fix Date For Berlin Meet

PARIS, December 26 (UPI-AFP).

THE Soviet Union has proposed January 25 as the date for the Four-Power Berlin Conference, it was announced here.

The Soviet Ministry in Moscow handed today its reply to the Western Powers note on the proposed Berlin conference to the Embassies of USA, Britain and France.

London Keeps Mum

LONDON, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): The Foreign Office refused to give the slightest indication here today on the contests of the Soviet reply suggesting January 25th as the date for the proposed Four Power meeting.

The Soviet Note was handed to the Ambassadors of the three Western powers in Moscow. It was learned that no report on the note has so far been received here from the British Ambassador in Moscow.

BOMBAY: The third session of the Barhan Bambai Rashtriya Kirayaidar Panchayat will be held in the city in the third week of March, 1954.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS for the under noted works which were invited on 21-12-53 are reinvited on 6-1-54 at 3 P. M.. Each tender is to accompany earnest money in the shape of Treasury Challan Bank draft or deposit at call of Imperial Bank of India only.

The condition of the contract can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer Provincial Division Ambala Cantt (Punjab) on any working day between 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. except Sunday and other Holidays. The tenderers should also send their [illegible]s including foundation work and design.

Name of work	Amount of estimate	Earnest Money
1. Constructing a high level Bridge over [illegible] Majra Nadi on Rupar Chandigarh Road (Punjab).	Rs. 436,200/-	Rs. 8,800/-
2. Constructing a high level Bridge over [illegible] Rangilpur (Nadi) on Rupar Chandigarh Road (Punjab)	Rs. 520,000/-	Rs. 10,400/-
3. Constructing a high level Bridge over [illegible]ra Nadi on Rupar Chandigarh Road (Punjab)	Rs. 336,700/-	Rs. 6,800/-

Sd/- G. S. TOKI,
Executive Engineer,
Ambala Provincial Division.

(7574)

NOTICE.

M.E.S. — Chief Engineer, Eastern Command, Ranchi invites applications for tenders from Specialist Firms for the "Supply and Installation of Aids to Night Flying Equipment" at Agra Airfield. Approximate cost of the work Rs. 14.00 Lakhs. Applications should reach by 10 January, 1954.

(7595)

NOTICE.

M.E.S. — Chief Engineer, Eastern Command, Ranchi invites applications for tenders from Specialist Firms for the job "Supply and Installation of HT and LT Switchgear and Transformers in Substations" at Agra Airfield. Approximate cost of the work Rs. 1.75 Lakhs. Applications should reach by 10 January, 1954.

(7594)

NOTICE.

M.E.S.—Chief Engineer Eastern Command Ranchi invites applications from Air Conditioning Specialist Firms who can Supply 3 Nos. 60 Tons Air Conditioning Units and instal the same at Dehradun. Estimated Cost Rs. 6.28 Lakhs (Approx.). Applications should reach by 30-1-54.

(7596)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

AGENCY WANTED

A party wants to take agency of Textile Mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad for pushing sale of their products in the State of Bihar. Any Mill interested should correspond with Box No. 7576, Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Textile Technologist. Applications, stating Academic qualifications, experience in the Erection and Establishment work of modern processing of Textile finishers with the latest equipments and with knowledge of Chemical Engineering are invited before 15-1-1954 for appointment in the Calendering Plant Establishment of the Society at Erode on Rs. 300|- in the grade Rs. 300-25-500 with dearness allowance of Rs. 50|-. A higher start will be given for candidates with exceptional qualifications. Business Manager, Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, 34, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras-8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Saltpetre (Potassium Nitrate) All Grades, Ex-stock, available at competitive rates. Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. Amritsar.

(7611)

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

HINDU: Magshar Vad 7, 2010.
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Akher 20, 1373.
PARSI: Tir 27, 1323.
SUNRISE: 7-10 A.M.
SUNSET: 6-10 P.M.
HIGHTIDE: 03-54, 16-38.
LOWTIDE: 10-24, 21-52.

Today's Engagements

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: Thirtieth Anniversary Celebrations flag-hoisting at Robert Money School Compound, 8-30 a.m., and Volunteers' March from Congress House to Nare Park.

"DUFFERIN": Presentation of Ship's Annual Prize Distribution by Morarji Desai on board, 3 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Public lecture by Swami Anandji Bhikshu at Nariman Point, Marine Drive, 5-30 p.m.

HINDI SANGIT PRACHARAK SAMITEE: Prof. Yeshwantrao to speak on Indian Ragas at Sreemanth Sayajirao Maharajah Sangit, Kalabhuvan, 10 a.m.

JVOTIRVIDYA MANDAL. Mr. V. D. Gore Sastri to speak on Systems of Predictive Astrology at S. L. & S. Society's Girls' High School, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, 6 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Public meeting at Vivekananda Hall, Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, 4-30 p.m.

GHATKOPAR YUWAK SAMAJ: Dr. Cheddi Jagan and Mr. L. P. S. Burnham to address public meeting at Seth Dhanji Devsi Rashtriya Shala, 10-45 a.m.

ANTI-VICTIMISATION COMMITTEE: Rally at Kamgar Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

"UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp., Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "Freedom and Justice at 6-15 p.m."

Today's Radio

BOMBAY
243 meters.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 07-40 Programme, 07-45 Yamini Desai, G songs, 08-15 R Desai, vocal, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 Radio orch., 12-00 Kamala P. Naik, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 N. R. Bhattacharya, surbahar, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 Kamala P. Naik, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Yamini Desai, G songs, 18-30 R. Desai, vocal, 19-00 N. R. Bhattacharya, surbahar, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 Kamala P. Naik, vocal, 20-45 Yamini Desai, G songs, 21-15, C. S. Pillai, K. music, 21-45 Guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.

08-00 N. R. Bhattacharya, surbahar, 08-45 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 12-15 M. Hattangadi, vocal, 13-00 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 13-30 A. S. Azad, H songs, 13-50 AIR artist, violin, 14-00 N. H. Khan, multani.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 N. B. Bhorkar, M songs, 19-30 A. S. Azad, H songs, 20-30 Our guest, H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 21-30 M Hattangadi, vocal, 21-50 R. Desai, vocal, 22-30 N. H. Khan, maljauns.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 312.5m. — 07-30 Prabhat mangala, 07-35 Remembrance, 08-15 S. Athavale, todu, 09-00 Shanti Mullick, songs, 09-15 Delhi cl. music, 10-00 For children, 12-30 G. geets, 12-45 Shanti Mullick, songs, 13-10 AIR artist, instr. music, 18-00 Shanti Mullick, songs, 18-10 Instr. music, 18-20 A. Amirbhai, bhajan, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.. Baroda), 18-35 Geet dhara, 19-00 S. Athavale, pilu, 19-15 A. Amirbhai, bhajans, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 20-30 Choice, 21-15 A. Amirbhai, bhajan, ghazal, 21-30 B. V. Desai, G play.

POONA

375m.—07-30 Jaymala Shiledar, songs, 07-45 N. V. Patwardhan, khayal, 08-15 D. G. Khaladkar, shahnai, 08-45 N. V. Patwardhan, khayal, 18-00 Shahnai, 18-10 Bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages, M, 18-50 Locals, 19-00 Shahnai, 19-15 M. powada, 19-30 Jaymala Shiledar, kh.v.d., 20-15 Bhajan, abhang, 20-30 N. V. Patwardhan, khayal, 20-50 Delhi relay on Parliament, 21-15 M songs, 21-30 Jaymala Shiledar, khayal, pad.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m—Morning 7-00 It's a Great Day, 7-15 Light and Bright, 7-30 BBC News, 7-40 Singing Strings, 8-0 Serenade, 9-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Dizzy Fingers, 9-00 Choice of People.

25 and 49m.—Evening 6-00 Tunes at Twilight, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News, News Talk, 6-45 Broadway Parade, 7-0 Men Behind Melody, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 On Wings of Song, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Music to Dream By.

B.B.C.

General Overseas Service (19.91, 13.87, 16.93, 19.66, 24.80, 31.88, 41.75m.)—15-15 BBC M. L. Orch., 15-45 Royal tour report, 16-00 Service for close of year, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 'Forces' show', 18-45 Commonwealth of song, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service for close of year, 23-00 Much-binding.

EASTERN SERVICE (24.92, 19.91m.)—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Art review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Documentary prog.

Finance Minister To Broadcast

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, will broadcast a talk from the Bombay Station of All India Radio on "Financing the Bombay Plan" at 9 45 p.m. on Tuesday, December 29.

SURPRISE RAID ON X'MAS REVELLERS

6 Persons Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GAY parties of Christmas revellers engaged in drinking and dancing at the Catholic Gymkhana at Marine Drive on Christmas night had an unpleasant surprise coming to them when a party of the prohibition police led by Deputy Commissioner Pant and Superintendent Sami swooped down on them at 3 A.M. and started to look around for possible breaches of the prohibition law.

The police party were out to investigate complaints that such breaches were committed freely and fearlessly at certain clubs during festive nights.

It is stated that the police found two men sitting in front of half empty glasses at a table. Suspecting that they had consumed liquor the two men were questioned. They did not have liquor permits, it is alleged. It is further alleged that the two men, Henry Fernandes and James Mendonca were taken to hospital and were certified to be smelling of alcohol.

Deputy Commissioner Pant, it is stated, also found a bottle hidden under a table. Sitting at the table was an ex-sub-inspector of police, Kenneth Machado. Machado was also taken to hospital and is alleged to have been certified to be smelling of liquor.

All the three are expected to be charged for breach of the dry law.

There were several cars parked near and about the Gymkhana. The police party watching these, it is stated, found people quietly slipping up to a station wagon and moving off. A party headed by Inspector Bawle and Sub-Inspector Sinnarkar soon had the station wagon surrounded and searched. It was found to contain a bottle of Constantine brandy and a bucket filled with bottles of soda water. Two persons Leonard Bunnian and Miss Netto, who are alleged to have been sitting in the station wagon, have been taken into custody.

Find Of Minature Mint In Suburbs

IMPLEMENTS SEIZED WOMAN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saurday.

A miniature counterfeit factory which is suspected to have issued one rupee coins on a small, if steady scale was unearthed at Mulund, a Bombay suburb on Thursday afternoon.

Several counterfeit coins hidden in various places in the room, a bhatti sand and other paraphernalia used for the manufacture of the counterfeit rupees were recovered from the humble-looking room.

The wife of a potter who, it is thought, was the chief figure behind the counterfeit racket has been put under arrest, while the potter himself is absconding.

When the police party called, it is stated, they found only Hirabai, wife of the potter. The police are now earnestly looking for her husband Narayan Mahadeo.

3 FATAL ACCIDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bhikhu Bala, 40 described as domestic servant fell from a third floor of Laheri Building at Golpitha yesterday and died on the spot.

It is stated that Bhikhu lost balance while throwing garbage out of the window.

Another dead body lying in mud at Powder Bunder was also found by the police yesterday. The body is not yet identified.

A young boy of four. Dattu M. Kuttekar died on the spot on falling down from a second floor of Sitaram Building at Kumbharchawl.

All the three bodies are lying in the morgue pending inquest.

TOWN PLANNING DESIGN

Silver Medal For Om Swarup

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

The President's award of a gold medal, the first prize, in the competition which the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply organised recently on the best design on town planning in industrial areas has been won by Mr. Om Swarup, a student of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London. The President's award of a silver medal, the second prize, has been won by Mr. Saroj Kumar Ghosh of 7 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

The designs submitted by the entrants to the competition are now on display at the exhibition organised by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in the hall on the exhibition grounds near Purana Quila, Delhi. These designs will be on view till December 28, 1953.

Reception To Newspaper Executives

S. K. Patil To Preside

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Shobhanath Mishra, Mr. Rajaram More and Mr. Savlaram Kangat, leading newspaper agents of Bombay, have announced a reception to people in the newspaper business at the Sunderbai Hall, Bombay tomorrow, Sunday, at 3 p.m.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and Mr. Dahyabhai Patel as also several leading newspaper executives like Mr. T. S. Krishnan, Mr. M. N. Cama, Mr. A. B. Nair, Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Mr. Bachu Kotak, Mr. Badrikanchawala, Mr. Basit Ansari, Mr. Chimanlal Shah, Mr. Amritlal Seth, Mr. V. B. Bagwe, Mr. Harishankar Trivedi, Mr. Karunashankar Pandya and Mr. H. R. Mahajani will be present.

The entertainment programme on the occasion will include a dance recital by Shrimathi Sitara Devi and light music by Master Manhar Barve, Amirbai Karnataki, Meena Mangeshkar, Usha Mangeshkar, Hridaynath Mangeshkar, Lata Mangeshkar, Talat Mohamud, Asha Bhosle, Mohammed Rafi, Roshan, Parikh, Hemant Kumar, Manmohan Krishna, Manha Dey, Madhubala Jhaveri and others.

Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Tour

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has organised a Children's Educational Tour to North-Eastern India. The contingent will leave Bombay V.T. by Calcutta Mail tomorrow, Sunday at 8-30 p.m. The party will visit Jabalpur, Allahabad, Calcutta, Shantiniketan, Tatanagar, Banaras, Gaya, Patna, Nalanda and Pawapuri, etc., and will return on January 12, 1954.

HARD TASK BEFORE SOCIAL WORKERS

Jivraj Mehta's Address At Hyderabad Meet

HYDERABAD, December 26.

IF social work was to justify its survival in India, it must try to provide every individual with adequate social security, minimum food, clothing, shelter and health services, opportunity for education and amenities for voluntary social and cultural association, observed Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Finance, presiding over the sixth annual session of the Indian Conference of Social Work, at Hyderabad, on December 26.

Sri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, inaugurated the Conference, which was attended by over three hundred social workers, men and women, from all parts of India.

"Social planners in the country, Dr. Mehta said, have to face the challenge of making efficient use of our material and human resources in the face of severe financial difficulties. There is so much to be done. Social workers in India will prove their worth only if individually and through their organisations they are able to work together in a spirit of co-operation. The Five-Year Plan devotes 16.4 per cent of its budget to Social Services. But allocation of funds is not even half the battle. The adequate administration of the funds to ensure specialised services to the largest possible manner, requires special attention.

"We must evolve our social service agencies on scientific lines: for this a tremendous task of survey and reorganisation lies before us. We must take stock of the existing services, cover neglected fields of services, eliminate duplication, engage trained and experienced personnel to undertake specialised jobs. devise and maintain minimum standards and ensure overall co-ordination. I hope the Planning Commission and its Social Service Section will give a fitting lead to the country by engendering a broad-minded and progressive approach to the problems of Social Welfare on scientific basis and by associating with it as many trained social workers as possible, besides the voluntary workers.

WANTED ARMY OF WORKERS

Concluding Dr. Mehta said that they needed a veritable army of trained and qualified social workers and social scientists to study, organise, co-ordinate and extend social services in the country and referred to a large number of institutions rising in the country to give training in social work. He said "we must ensure that all Schools of Social Work have a full-time faculty of trained and qualified social brokers. Adequate opportunities for field work under trained supervisors and stable financial support must be ensured before starting a school of social work. It is also essential that admissions into such schools are regulated on the basis of field work opportunities available in the area, which is a very important factor for the proper training of professional social workers."

Mr. Shanker Deo, Minister for social services Hyderabad, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, emphasised the need for a levelling agency that could bring about a peaceful revolution in the country.

SOVIET-IRAN TALKS POSTPONED

TEHERAN, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): The second meeting of the joint Iranian-Soviet Commission entrusted with settling financial and territorial differences between the two countries which was to meet this morning has been postponed until the beginning of January. The Iranian Government was understood to wish to change the composition of its delegation.

New Chief Of Andhra Congress

VIJAYAWADA, Dec 26 (UPI) Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, former Finance Minister of Madras, was today unanimously elected President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee at its meeting held here.

Mr. Shrikant's CALL FOR YOUTH TO WORK AS MISSIONARIES

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 26 (UPI): Mr. L. M. Shrikant, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, addressing the sectional meeting on tribal welfare at the Indian Conference of Social Work at Hyderabad today observed that the impact of outside culture and civilisation was having effect on these people and a majority of them had begun to be assimilated in one way or the other. The impact of civilisation with all its good and bad effects could not be withheld from the tribals as they were getting under its wings either getting assimilated, retaining their own culture and dress or losing them, he said. No State could prevent the benefits of education and communication to the tribal people through this might bring in undesirable results in its trial.

Shri Shrikant asked the youth of the country to emulate the example of Christian missionaries and spread out in the nook and corners of tribal areas with a message of hope and cheer to the neglected people residing in inaccessible tracts. The Hindu Mission, like the Ramakrishna Mission, could also assist in this huge task.

Concluding he said: "We are all agreed that in course of time, longer or shorter than ten years, the period mentioned in the Constitution, we have to bring these people in line with others. Let us not forget the objective that we have in view."

Syria Supports Arab Union

BEIRUT, Dec. 26 (NAFEN): President Shishekly of Syria is quoted by a Beirut daily "Suda Lubnan" as stating Syria welcomes the creation of a full Arab Union based on freedom and sovereignty.

President Shishekly is reported to have added there must be full Arab unity to face the Israeli challenge and other dangers.

The Syrian Army, President Shishekly is said to have added, was being strengthened and equipped with modern weapons not only for the defence of Syria but of the Arab world as a whole.

Syria, said the President, has made great advances in her eight years of independence and is today in a position to achieve her desires.

FORMER RED LEADER ARRESTED

PARIS, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): Georges Guingouin, former Communist Mayor of Limoges (central France) and a leader of anti-German "Maquis" (guerilla forces) during World War II, was arrested yesterday in Tulle (central France) in connection with an investigation concerning a murder case. Guingouin was expelled from the Communist Party last year.

FRESH EFFORTS NEXT MONTH

ToEndHyderabad Congress Dispute

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 26 (UPI): Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, General Secretary of the Congress, is arriving here on January 1, 1954, to pave the way for bringing about a rapprochement between the two wings of the Hyderabad Congress, the Parliamentary and organisational on the one hand, and the Congress Legislature Party on the other, it is learnt.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, who is arriving on the 2nd January, will also hold talks individually and severally with Congress leaders, in an attempt to bring about a settlement.

Pak Orders For Indian Cloth

BOMBAY, Dec. 26 (UPI): Orders for dhotis and sarees worth about Rs. 32 lakhs were understood to have been placed by Pakistan with some Indian mills for immediate shipment.

Under the trade agreement with Japan, Pakistan Government is expected to import a major portion of its textile requirements from that country. But it is doubted in trade circles in Bombay where Pakistan would be able to meet her needs to a great extent from Japan as that country was reported to be quoting higher rates. Further it is stated that Japanese cloth will not be available for immediate shipment. These circles, therefore, believe that Pakistan may make her cloth purchases to a larger extent from India if Japan failed to supply her needs within a short time.

It is understood that negotiations between Japan and Pakistan on the subject are now in progress and a clear picture will emerge in about a week's time.

Allot More Money For Railway

INDIAN CHAMBERS FEDERATION DEMAND

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI).

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in a memorandum to the Minister for Railways and Transport has urged the need for giving the highest priority to the question of augmenting transport capacity so that it may be able to meet the country in the period of its rapid growing requirements of the development.

Emphasising that in a country of distances like India, where the traffic is intensive only in certain areas, there are limits beyond which development of railways may not be found so feasible as other modes of transport, the Federation has urged the need for an integrated plan for development of all types of means of transport, such as, railways, roadways, inland waterways, coastal shipping etc.

The Fderation has also emphasised the urgency of augmenting the transport capacity, for which it has suggested allocation of further financial resources for the Railways. As the allocation of Rs. 400 crores is not at all sufficient according to the Federation, there should be a minimum allocation of Rs. 100 crores more per year for each of the remaining 2½ years of the Plan period.

Lastly the Federation has asked for a revision in the rate structure and has suggested the appointment of a committee to study the working of the new rates structure and to suggest modifications so as to make the rate structure serve the needs of a developmental economy better.

CHILDREN'S WEEK IN SATARA

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Probation and After-Care Association of Satara South District has decided to observe a Child Protection Week from January 25 to 31. The Week will be utilised to apprise the public with the growing problem of child deliquency through lectures, exhibition, film shows, etc.

NEW AERODROME FOR CONGRESS SESSIONS

Plan For Women's Conference And Children's Festival

KALYANI, December 26 (UPI).

A NEW township with all its grandeur is springing up here in an all-rural surrounding for the 59th session of the Indian National Congress. Destined to be West Bengal's model township under a government scheme. Kalyani, though surrounded by highly industrial areas has hitherto not been spoilt by urban atmosphere.

Organisers of the session are doing their best to keep the rural background intact with more emphasis on Mahatma's Sarvodaya inspite of the elaborate arrangements for the industrial exhibition, the first of its kind in any Congress session.

Hundreds of labourers are now constructing structures for the session. The rail-line has been extended connecting the Congress Nagar with the Sealdah-Ranaghat main line at Kanchrapara. The newly constructed railway station is only about 200 yards from the heart of the growing township. A new aerodrome has been constructed at Kanchrapara, the three miles off Kalyani. The Hooghly flows on the west of Congress Nagar at a distance of about two miles. Steamer services will be opened on the river Hooghly to carry visitors from different parts of the state.

The Chairman of the reception Committee, Sri Atulya Ghosh, told newsmen today that all arrangements would be completed well in advance of the Congress week, which commences on January 20. "We are making preparations to look after the amenities of about one million people who will be coming here during the week."

SHANTINIKETAN ARTISTS

Union Home Minister Dr. K. N. Katju and the Central Minister for Information and Broadcasting Dr. B. V. Keskar, visited the Congress Nagar yesterday and today respectively to see the preparations now going on. The AICC general secretary, Sri Balwantrai Mehta, is expected to inspect the site tomorrow.

A special feature will be the decorations of the pandal and the gates by a group of artists from Kala Bhavan of Santiniketan. Oil paintings and 'pen and ink' sketches depicting life in India in all aspects will form the background of the subjects committee and open session pandals. Peasants in fields workers in the factories and ordinary men and women of villages at work are some of the subject-matters chosen by the young artists of Santiniketan.

Statues of Rabindranath, Bankim Chandra Chittaranjan Das and Netaji Subhas Bose will be placed at prominent places of the Congress Nagar.

Another feature will be an exhibition of a self-containe dvillage based on Sarvodaya ideal. A model "Sarvodaya family" has already started living there, digging a pond and growing vegetables around their abode.

The Reception Committee is trying to have a stall of rare books on 'Tantras' with curios from Nepal. Everest conqueror Tensing Norkay has been approached to arrange an exhibition of the Everest Expedition. A picture gallery based on Pandit Nehru's "Glimpses of the World History" and H. G. Well's "History of the World" will be a very prominent feature of the exhibition.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The Youth Section of the All-India Congress Committee is organising a youth conference. One delegate from each district of India will be attending this conference. This will begin on the 21st January at 9 a.m. and will be presided by Dr. B. V. Keskar and there will be four sessions of the conference. Pandit Nehru will address the Youth Congress.

The AICC has opened a Women's Sections with Srimati Indira Gandhi as its convenor. The Women's Section is organising a women's conference at Kalyani on the 23rd January at 9 p.m.

There will be a children's festival attended by boys and girls between 8 and 12 years of age on January 23. The festival will be addressed by Pandit Nehru.

NO EXTENSION OF TIME

EnrolmentOf1953 CongressMembers

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI).

The All-India Congress Committee has informed all Pradesh Congress Committees that the Working Committee "shall in no case extend the period for enrolment of 1953 beyond 29th February next."

Labour Costs Go Up

TARIFF BOARD REPORT

BOMBAY, Dec. 26 (UPI): Examination of the cases of several industries by the Tariff Commission during the year 1952-53 has revealed a trend towards an increase in costs, particularly the Labour costs.

The first annual report of the Tariff Commission's work released to the press here today reveals that the retention prices or control prices of commodities like steel, rubber and tin-plate had to be revised upward after the necessary inquiries.

Protected industries continued to complain of consumers' prejudice and to advance this as a plea for continuance of a measure of protection In some of the protected industries as well as industries seeking protection, it was found that proper scientific system of costing did not exist and, therefore, the determination of the prices quantum of protection required by the industry was somewhat difficult.

36 INQUIRIES

Over a period of nearly two years since the Commission started functioning on January 21, 1952, the Commission has already completed 26 inquiries (including dyestuffs for which inquiry is scheduled to be held on December 27, 1953) of which 26 industries were into claims of industries for protection and assistance and 9 into cases of fixation of prices.

STOP PRESS

THAILAND TO ADMIT REFUGEES

BANGKOK, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): The Thailand Cabinet finally decided to authorise Viet Namese refugees from the Thakhek area into Thailand, as well as Laotian nationals.

The French Consul in Thakhek will also be allowed to enter Thailand if he asks.

U. S. REDUCING TROOPS IN KOREA

AUGUSTA, (Georgia), Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): President Eisenhower today ordered a progressive reduction of American land forces in Korea. He also announced that two divisions would be taken back from Korea to the United States shortly as an initial measure.

Hav. Balu Ram who came first in 1,500 metres, bettering the Delhi Area's previous record, is receiving the Championship Cup from Mrs. Brar, wife of the Area Commander.

MAHARASHTRA SURPRISE PUNJAB

Bombay Enter Schools' Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAHARASHTRA earned the right to meet Bombay in the final of the Schools' National Hockey Championship when they surprised fancied Punjab with a well merited solitary goal victory this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground; while earlier, Bombay were lucky to beat Madhya Pradesh by two goals to nil in the other semi-final.

Maharashtra dominated play, but found goalgetting irksome due to Punjab's robust and crowding out tactics. They, however, worked hard and kept Punjab's defence busy due to their open game.

Punjab, who created quite a favourable impression yesterday, forgot to play as a unit and all their frills and short passing were a thing of the past. In fact, they forgot themselves and resorted to unfair play.

Maharashtra's victory may be attributed to one man who stood head and shoulders above the rest in attack as well as defence. He was left inner Aspat.

Maharashtra took the lead in the tenth minute of the second half saw a pass from the right intercepted by centre-forward Didicus, but when tackled by two defenders he pushed forward and in the scramble Aspat netted.

Aspat, thereafter, went into defence and the game went along with him. Punjab efforts were all out, but Gheewalla, Ramling and Aspat defended resolutely with many anxious moments giving them heartaches, but Punjab were unfortunate.

Five minutes before the end there was a big upheaval in Maharashtra's goal and a Punjab forward picked the ball and threw it into goal, but umpire D'Mello, who seemed doubtful, awarded a free hit in Maharashtra's favour.

The teams were:—

MAHARASHTRA: K. D. Mistry; Gheewalla, Narendra Singh; Satpal, Sadree Khan, Ramling, Yadav, Shapoor Aga, Didicus, Aspat, and Gulam Ali.

PUNJAB: Hakim Rai; Mahindra Singh, Piara Singh (Jr.); Sarwan Singh, Piara Singh (Sr.), Kachpal Singh; Jagroop Singh, Charanjit Singh, Barshan Singh, Madan Mohan, Gurdip Singh.

Umpires: O. Fernandes and J. P. D'Mello.

Bombay secured a very narrow 2 nil victory over Madhya Pradesh to enter the final of the Schools' championship.

Bombay were fortunate in securing an early lead due to their initial advantage but from then on Madhya Pradesh dictated terms and only poor finish work proved to be their undoing. Bombay's defence was put to a terrific strain, but thanks to first time clearances they survived.

Bombay gave Madhya Pradesh an early surprise when right half Lewis converted a penalty corner in the second minute of play. The corner was awarded against a defender making sticks in the semi-circle.

Madhya Pradesh, thereafter called the tune and Bombay's defence failed to give them any liberty. Neville Fernandes stood solidly between them. A top of the circle drive by Pande, however, saw Antao make a brilliant save.

Bombay could have taken the score further ahead in the second minute of the second session, but M.P.'s right-back K. P. Singh saved on the goalline after J. D'Souza had beaten the custodian.

Abraham was unfortunate in the tenth minute when a brilliant solo effort saw him through, but his push was just wide off the mark.

Madhya Pradesh made repeated attempts to break away and were definitely on top. But poor markmanship prevented a score. Madre took an angular shot, but Antao deflected it away only to see that Gopal Singh was unfortunate not to tap it in.

A minute before the end, T. Fernandes found the boards with a feeble top of the circle push, which the goalkeeper missed badly.

The teams were: —

BOMBAY: Antao; Neville Fernandes, Lewis; C. Lewis, S. Menezes, Benedict George; Valle, T. Fernandes, Horace Abraham, Joseph D'Souza, Eric Fernandes.

MADHYA PRADESH: A. Samad; K. P. Singh, Jagannath; Victor, Balental, Purshottam, Pande, Shivram, Madre, Gopal Singh, H. Samad.

UMPIRES: J. Pinto and Mathur.

BASKET BALL ASSOCIATION

The Third Annual General meeting of the Bombay State Basketball and Volleyball Association will be held at the premises of Matunga Athletic Club, Matunga at 11 a.m.

Sapre Outplays Alurkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a grim and exciting tussle for Supremacy Ramchandra Sapre, Bombay's Ace player, overwhelmed veteran Balwantrao Alurkar in the sixth round of the Premier Division of the Bombay state chess championship at Karandikar Hall, Brahman Sabha, this evening.

Alurkar opened with the "Reti" Gambit, a formidable and flexible opening, and marshalled his forces for an all-out attack. Unperturbed by Alurkars aggressive preparations sapre went on nonchalantly to build a solid defensive bulwark, and embarked on a power counter-action to force a win on time limit.

In another cut-and-thrust encounter D. N. Sharma was hoisted by his own petard when Baburao Vaidya smashed him with a barbed mating attack.

The game between Dr. Cunha and M. P. Pestonji was a wild affair in which both the contestants chose to play combinative chess. Pestonji in reply to Dr. Cunha's Dutch defence played the staunton Gambit and seemed to have a better position. But he made a last minute oversight which cost him the knight and also the game.

Results:— S. N. Tavaria 1; Dr. S. Stein 0; M. H. Pradhan 1; P. L. Khadilkar 0; B. K. Vaidya 1; D. N. Sharma 0; B. D. Alurkar 0; R. B. Sapre 1; M. T. Babur 0; H. D. Katki 1; M. P. Pestonji 0; Dr. J. G. Da Cunha 1.

"G. P. JOSHI TROPHY" CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Bhalchandra Agnihotri outwitted Haribhau Patil after a keen struggle for supremacy in the middle game in the championship Division of the "G. P. Joshi Trophy" Chess Tournament at Brahman Sabha.

Agnihotri maintained the advantage of one pawn and manoeuvred to victory in a long drawn-out end game.

All-India Rifle Competition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Third All India Rifle Competition under the auspices of the West Bengal Rifle Association will be held at Calcutta between February 6 and 13, 1954. Besides the usual events in Small-Bore and Full-Bore Shooting including special ladies matches, a few more competitions in Pistol and Revolver Shooting have been added. Visiting teams will be provided with free accommodation and food at special rates. Entries will close on January 20, 1954. For forms and further particulars, please contact the Tournament Secretary, W.B.R.A., 19, Chowringhee, Calcutta 13.

U.S. Track Stars In Trouble

By John Barrington

NEW YORK, (INS).

DAN FERRIS, secretary-treasurer of the National Amateur Athletic Union, said that the AAU is investigating the conduct of some outstanding U.S. track stars while they were on a European tour last summer.

Ferris indicated that misconduct charges — which the athletes themselves claim were Communist-inspired — were responsible for the names of two of those involved, Mal Whitfield and Wes Santee, being omitted from Sullivan Award consideration.

The Sullivan Award goes annually to the athlete who "by performance, example and good influence did the most to advance the cause of good sportsmanship during the year."

On the basis of performance, Whitfield, who had 20 assorted middle distance records certified this year, would have been a standout choice to win the award. But Ferris said:

"We don't know that anything will come of this investigation. It is pretty hard to substantiate the rumours, reports and charges we have. But if they did prove true, the boys involved would be automatically ineligible for the Sullivan Award."

Olympic discuss champion Sim Iness of Tulare, California, was bared from competition in Sweden and sent home. The other athletes, however, did compete, and when the group returned to the United States later, they shrugged off the entire matter.

Santee said the reports were completely untrue and had been fabricated by Communist newspapers for the purpose of discrediting the Americans.

Although the AAU made no announcement of its investigation until asked to explain Whitfield and Santee's omission from the list of Sullivan eligibles, Ferris said that all the boys involved have been called before AAU officials to tell their side of the story.

"Now we're checking back with the various people in Europe," he explained. He added that he did not know when the investigation could be completed but doubted than it would be very soon.

Meanwhile, the athletes still are eligible to compete and Whitfield, at least, is expected to run in most of the meets of the forthcoming winter indoor season. Santee, a University of Kansas student, probably will limit his competition to college meets.

Whitfield, Santee and all the others involved undoubtedly welcome the investigation if it will clear their names. But it will be too bad, if the charges and proved false and maliciously inspired, that they prevented a deserving athlete from winning the top award in amateur sports.

BILASPUR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Swatantrata Smarak All-India Hockey Tournament which was to be held in the first week of January 54 will now be held from the 15th of January 1954 and the Finals may be played on the 24th January 54. The last date of entry has now been extended to the 12th January and the draws wll take place on the 13th of January 54.

The tournament is open to affiliated teams only. Special facilities will be given to the outstation teams as will be recommended by the M. P. Hockey Association Nagpur. Many teams of All-India repute had already consented to participate in the tournament.

A strong Tournament Committee consisting of eminent officials and non-officials is making vigorous efforts to make the tournament a success. The tournament Committee is further trying to contact Shri Dhyanchand, Hockey Wizard for the exhibition match etc. Intending teams may write their conditions of participation to Shri P. M. Subhedar, Pleader, Secretary, Swatantrata Smarak All-India Hockey Tournament, Bilaspur (M.P.).

Ceylon Boxing Squad For Rangoon

COLOMBO, Dec. 26 (NAFEN): A team of nine boxers and a manager-coach representing the Ceylon Police will leave on board the S.S. "Warwickshire" on December 31 for Rangoon to participate in three boxing meets.

Although no dates have been fixed for the meets, they will meet a Burma Police team, a mixed Services team and a representative Burma squad.

The team will include Ceylon's Olympic representative at the 1952 Helsinki Games, H. P. Jayasuriya, who will fight in the bantam class.

S. I. Wijesooriya, who will fight in the lightweight class, won the Best Boxer's Cup at the last Clifford Cup meet here, and is a knock-out artist.

Ralph Jansz, the only middleweight in the team, plans to issue an open challenge to all amateurs in Burma.

Baroda Maharani Causes Disappointment

LONDON, Dec. 26, (NAFEN): The Maharani of. Bare's decision to send her racehorses either to Ireland or France for training, after this season, instead of leaving them with English trainers, has caused disappointment in British racing circles.

The news caused surprise, particularly as the Maharani has enjoyed one of the best seasons ever on English courses, winning a total of £16,000.

It was hoped she would send some of her best horses to stud and start breeding, as her husband did, on a big scale.

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR YADAVINDRA

POONA, Dec. 26.

In yesterday's Junior N.C.C. Inter-troop Hockey final Yadavindra Public School, Patiala beat the Lawrence School, Lovadale by two goals to nil. Cadet Agarsh Vir Anand, captain of the Yadavindra team scored the two goals.

Football Championship For Ajmer Public School

POONA, Dec. 26.

King George's School, Ajmer won the Public School Football Championship by defeating Yadavindra Public School, Patiala, by one goal to nil in the Junior N.C.C. Inter-troop football championship held here this evening.

Nar Bhadur, centre-forward, and Gun Bhadur, left-out, who converted a penalty kick, were outstanding in the K. G. School attack. Sharda Prasad, left-back, proved a tower of strength to his side. Yadavindra rallied in the second half, but the ever watchful Sharda broke up these attacks.

K. G. School, Ajmer: Jugal Kishore, Balaram Ale, Sharda Prasad, Ratnam Singh, Dharam Pal, Bir Jang, Gajendra Singh, Kishanchand, Nar Bhadur, Jagat Singh and Gun Bhadur.

Yadavindra Public School, Patiala: Jaswal, M. Singh, Barjandir Singh, Kajandra Kalsi, H. S. Brar, Bharpur Singh, B. B. Singh, Agarsh Vir, Gurbax Singh, Narjunder Singh and Brijlal.

Today's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

4 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Goan Sports (Exhibition Game).

5 p.m. Bombay vs. Maharashtra (final of schools).

Oases Prevails In Thrilling Stewards Cup Finish

VIVECA SPRINGS SURPRISE

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TODAY at Mahaluxmi, when the programme for the tenth winter meeting was held, the feature in the card, the Stewards cup, after an exciting finish, resulted in narrow victory to neglected Oases.

Three horses, Thunderer, Arosa and Oases set out for the battle royal below the distance. Thunderer on the rails looked like doing the trick at first but Arosa from the middle of the bunch and Oases on the extreme outside joined him in the struggle and the camera ultimately awarded neck verdict to Oases. Runner-up, Thunderer held back Arosa by a shorthead and Grace Darling was fourth. Fancied Golden Night was a forward runner upto a mile and his strides fell short at the critical stage. Arosa with vigorous handling, would have grabbed the cup and hence I put her down as the day's unlucky loser.

Viveca sprang a big surprise in the Talib Memorial Plate at long odds of 13 to 1 with Ganpat Singh on her back. Maj. Jadhav's charge failed to show even slightest inclination to race at her three previous engagements and today, she, after a smart get away, put daylight between her and the field and withstood the terrific late challenge of Mogul King. Starry Way backed here at cramped odds was not the same horse who scored for the asking the other day and he was a timid third. Oldtimer, Chhota Sahib after an early forward performance, retired to fourth berth.

Jockeys Kheem Singh and Eldin rode a brace of winners during the day.

Double Pool Rs. 639-8—tickets 24.

Treble Pool Rs. 2,274—tickets 41.

Results:—

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE—Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's DOUBLE BELL 9-1 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Roomy D. Aria's SHERE KHAN 8-11 Argade 2
Mr. R. G. Rajput's FOREST FLAME 9-2 Kader 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HAPPY LAD 8-9 Todd 4

Not run: Orloff, Lady Antibes, Sweet Caronia.

Won by: 1/2 length, 4 lengths. 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 19.

Winner trained by Uttam Singh.

THE JUHU PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Morvi's PROBLEMATIC 8-4 Kheemsingh 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi's HURSTPARK 8-7 Evans .. 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's RANGDULI 8-4 Khalil 3
Mrs. P. D. Aswani and Mrs. T. Murli's RED BELLE 8-4 Cracknell 4

All ran.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 5 lengths. 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 4 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 34 and Rs. 79.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Miss T. Raymond's ALI JANAB 8-8 Mh. Yusuf 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's JAHAN ARA 8-6 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. Hamza Ali's TABRIZ 8-11 Purtusingh 3
Mr. H. R. Somekh's BACHELOR BOY 8-9 Todd 4

Not run: Rajgadh.

Won by: Head, 1 3/4 lengths. 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 19 and Rs. 25.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE—Division II—7 Furlongs.

The Rani of Jetpur's PERHAPS 8-4 Damodar 1
Mr. Badridas Daga's DURNEV 8-13 Kasbekar 2
Mr. and Mrs. James's ROSY CHEEKS 9-2 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. B. N. Sanas's PRINCESSA 8-6 Purshottam 4

Not run: No Argument, Rashtrapati, Gay Boy.

Won by 1¼ length, 3/4 length, 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 32 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 24, Rs. 25.

Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE KALABAGH PLATE—1¼ Miles

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SAMURAI 8-4 Kheemsingh 1
Mrs. Badridas's PREMI 8-1 Lindley 2
Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Nazir's THE FIDDLER 8-1 E. Cracknell 3
Mrs. P. Lane and Sir Cecil Trevor TRUCEABELLE 8-7 P. Khade 4

All ran.

Won by Head, ½ length, 3 lengths

Time: 2 minutes 12 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 44.

Winner trained by D. P. Pandole

THE STEWARDS CUP—1¼ Miles

M/s. P. Sinhji, R. N. Nazir and A. D. Vacha's OASES 7-8 Antoo 1
Mr. H. R. Somekh's THUNDERER 8-13 Eldin 2
Mr. A. H. Wadia's AROSA 8-10 Sibbritt 3
Mr. and Mrs. James's GRACE DARLING 7-10 Medhe 4

Not run: Donna Nearco, Narses.

Won by Neck, Short-head, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 13 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 29, Rs. 22.

Winner trained by B. L. Shinde.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Mr. B. R. Bhadani's VIVECA 8-4 Ganpatsingh 1
M/s. D. P. Pandole and M. F. Mavji's MOGUL KING 8-2 Purtusingh 2
M/s. R. J. Sigtia and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's STARRY WAY 9-0 Eldin 3
Mr. B. K. Lagad's CHHOTA SAHIB 9-0 R. Bhosle 4

Not run: Grand Success, Alijah Bahadur.

Won by Neck, 1 length. 2-3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 seconds

Tote paid: Win. Rs. 147. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 12, Rs. 11.

Winner trained by Maj. K. P. Jadhav.

THE MANJRI PLATE—5 Furlongs

M/s. R. J. Sigtia and R. R. Ruia's MATADOR 8-3 Eldin 1
Mr. V. Daga's SUDERSHAN CHAKRA 8-4 Purtusingh 2
The Jagirdar of Arni's BLACK PEARL 9-3 E. Cracknell 3
Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's ATINETTE 9-4 Ayubkhan 4

Not run: Malabar Star, Free Port, Tinker Bell.

Tote paid: Win. Rs. 31. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 19, Rs. 18.

Winner trained by J. Thompson

CCI HAVE YET TO WIPE OUT DEFICIT

Parsi Cyclists Are Not Well Placed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CRICKET Club of India were in a happy position on the second day of the three-day final against Parsi Cyclists in Police Invitation Cricket Tournament at the Brabourne Stadium when they ended the day with 236 for 4 in reply to Parsi Cyclists first innings total of 340 runs. Cricket Club still needed 105 runs for a win with 6 wickets in hand on the first innings. The three-day final will conclude tomorrow.

Parsi Cyclists who were 308 for 9 yesterday were all out for a total of 340 runs in their first innings. The overnight notouts Dadachandji and Daruwalla added 32 runs in less than half an hour before Daruwalla was clean bowled by Vinoo Mankad.

Mankad who took 6 wickets yesterday added one more to his bag. Mankad's match figures were 43.3-14-131-7. Vijay Merchant took 2 for 27 runs in 7 overs of which were maidens.

In reply CCI started well and the opening batsmen Vijay Merchant and C. T. Patankar added 54 runs for the first wicket before Patankar was out leg before to Behram Irani for his 37 runs. S. P. Shah joined Merchant and together were concerned in sound partnership of 94 runs for the second wicket when Shah was out for his score at 41 runs. Two more wickets fell for an additions of 82 runs but Vijay remaine unbeaten with 102 runs at 'stumps'. Merchant's 102 was aided by 15 fours. CCI were 236 for 4 at the end of second day's play. The match will be continued tomorrow.

The following are the scores:

PARSI CYCLISTS (1st Innings) B R Iraul b Vijay Merchand 8; H M Dadachanji b Vinoo Mankad 9; P R Umrigar b Vnoo Mankad 162; D R Mody b Vinoo Mankad 2; M D Irani b Vinoo Mankad 24, M Rajkotwalla b Vinoo Mankad 41; J. Gandhi b Vinoo Mankad 9; Bhada b Vinoo Mankad 0; M S Kharwa run out 6; B Daruwalla b Mankad 34; R M Dadachannji 27 not out; Extras 18. Total 340.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 20; 2 for 20; 3 for 22; 4 for 86; 5 for 90; 6 for 112; 7 for 210; 8 for 224; 9 for 281; 10 for 340.

Bowling analysis: V M Merchant 7-2-27-2; Vinoo Mankad 43.3-14-131-7.

CCI (1st Innings): Vijay Merchant 102 batting; C T Patankar lbw B Irani 37, S Shah b B Irani 41; G S Ramchand b Kharwa 22; Vinoo Mankad b Rajkotwalla 9; K C Mashruwalla not out 9; Extras 24. Total (for 4 wickets) 236.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 54, 2 for 148; 3 for 199; 4 for 230.

Bowling analysis: B Irani 29-11-82-2; M Rajkotwala 11-5-16-1.

Bengal Stage A Recovery

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26, (UPI): The Bengal eleven consisting of four players chosen for the third test against the Commonwealth team, retrieved their position to a moderately comfortable position of 255 runs for the loss of five wickets, in their first innings at the draw of stumps today, the first day of the three-day fixture against the S.J.O.C. The two Indian test caps, P. Roy and V. Manjrekar pulled the side from a gloomy situation at the lunch interval. This brave practice on their part today against S. J. O. C. attack should stand them in good stead in the forthcoming test match at Calcutta.

Worrell who led the Jubilee team won the toss but put Bengal to bat.

BENGAL: (IST Innings); P. Roy b. Marshall 86; Sivaji Bose c Marshall b Loxton 0; A. Majumdar lbw Loxton 11; V. L. Manjrekar c Mahshall b Ramadhin 64; N. Chatterjia lbw Loxton 32; B. Das Gupta (batting) 32; S. Khana (Batting) 7.

EXTRAS ....23..

TOTAL (for five wickets) 235;

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/1 2/21, 3/162 4/168 5/233.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Loxton 23/3/78/3, Worrell 18/5/41/0; Ramadhin 24/7/49/1; Berry 7/3/9/0; Marshall 20/6/29/1; Barrick 4/0/26/0.

Worrell Injured; Not Serious

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26 (UPI): Frank Worrell, skipper of SJOC team in the three-day match against Bengal eleven, who hurt his hand trying to hold a difficult chance in the slips after tea was rushed off to the hospital for a check-up. It is believed that the injury is not serious. Worrell is flying back on December 29, to West Indies to participate in the test series against England.

It is doubtful if he will be able to participate in tomorrow's play.

MYSORE ASSN. BASKET BALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mysore Association Basket Ball Tournament reached the final stage as a result of the matches played at the Association ground today. Both the semi-finals were one-sided affairs the winners accounting for their rival teams effortlessly.

In the first semi-final between top-seeded Kerala Samaj and Nagpada Neighbourhood House, the former trounced Nagpada to the tune of 53 points to 22 to enter the final. Keralites dominated throughout, combining well both in attack and defence. Hussain Mia was the top-scorer with 28 points and Shafi Subedar with a valuable 12 points. With half-time score at 30-3 in Kerala Samaj's favour, there was no doubt about their success but Nagpada team with improved display after resumption could only reduce the margin of defeat scoring a total of 22 points. Nagpada changed their tactics too late but fought determinedly till the final whistle. Ezikeil 6, Samson 5, Majid 5 and Azra 6 were the scorers for the losers. The winners meet Mastan Shah playground team in the final.

In the other semi-final, Mastans proved too good for the up-coming youngsters. Matunga Athletic Club team. Mastan with a score of 17-1 at half time were assured of victory but Matunga Athletic Club fought gallantly, scoring all their sixteen points in the second half. Had the youngsters combined well in the initial half as they did in the second, they would have won by a narrow margin on the run of play but their attack started late and that was their error. Good moves, fine interceptions marked the closing stage of the match and all the Matunga Athletic could do was that they could reduce the margin of defeat. Sagir was the top-scorer for the winners and Sanjeevi, Raman and Natrajan scored for the losers.

The final between Kerala Samaj and Mastan Shah will be played on Sunday, January 3, 1954 at the Association ground, Matunga.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Batsmen were seen to advantage in the Times (junior) Shield Cricket Tournament when seven matches were played at various grounds today.

Though no centuries were scored, V. V. Orpe stood out scoring 90 runs playing for Accountant General's Office against Premobile Sports Club and incidentally is the top-scorer for the day. All the matches will be continued tomorrow.

Principal scores

JUNIOR DIVISION

CROSS MAIDAN National Rayons 81 for 3 (V. M. Dave 24 batting and C. J. Goakar 2 for 30) vs. Income Tax Sports.

ESPLANADE: Thackersey Mills Club 111 (Bhatia 42 not out and M. R. Mistry 3 for 34) vs. Stanvac Sports.

ESPLANADE: New City Mills Club 118 for 4 (R. M. Deboo 66 vs. Western Railway.

CROSS: Construction Employees Office 119 (C. M. Rane 55, Ranasinghe 43 batting and M. R. Khan 2 for 37) vs. Muller and Philips Sports.

ESPLANADE: Accountant Generals Office 158 (V. V. Orpe 90 and Pradhan 3 for 47) vs. Premobile Sports.

AZAD: Godrej Staff Sports 124 for 3 (P. Bulsara 46, P. K. Patel 26, H. R. Engneer 26 and Aldangadi 2 for 17) vs. Lloyds Bank Sports.

DADAR: Bombay Municipal Employees Sports 124 for 3 (R. D. Koli 43) vs General Electric Company.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi Criticises US-Pak Alliance

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26 (UPI):—Mrs. Indira Gandhi who is now here on a short visit, today said that the proposed U. S.-Pak military alliance was a threat to neutral and peace-loving countries of the world. She explained the policy of Government of India in detail and her stand on the policy of neutrality.

Mrs. Gandhi was addressing a gathering of more than 3,000 people at Jara about 15 miles from Allahabad, held under the auspices of Gram Seva Dal. She asked the gathering to utilise the opportunity provided by any social and progressive welfare organisation.

Addressing another meeting at Sirsa, about 25 miles from Allahabad, she characterised as 'baseless' the slogans raised by Mr. Prabhudutt Brahmachari, that under the present Government more cows were slaughtered than during the British regime. She expressed surprise at people sometimes using this sort of slogan for their own ends.

10 DIE OF ENTERIC FEVER IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There were ten deaths and 42 attacks from enteric fever in the city during the week ended December 19 last, according to the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

No Candidates, No Election

CHANDERNAGORE, Dec. 26 (UPI): The Administrator, Chandernagore, announced yesterday that the election which was scheduled yesterday would not be held, as all the candidates had withdrawn their candidature.

1,000 KILLED: XMAS TRAFFIC TOLL IN U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP) One thousand persons had been killed in traffic accidents in the U.S. since early Thursday evening—Christmas Eve—it was reported here. Another 25 died in other types of accidents including 12 who perished in fires.

The National Council for Highway Safety has predicted that at least 510 persons would die in traffic accidents during the long Christmas week-end.

Future Of Music Demands Integrated Approach

KESKAR'S CALL TO ARTISTS AND CONNOISSEURS

CALCUTTA, December 26.

DR. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, inaugurated the first session of the Akhil Bharatiya Sangeet Kalavid Mahasammelan in Calcutta today. The Sammelan was presided over by Pandit Omkarnath Thakur and was attended by a large number of musicians from different parts of the country.

The Sammelan, it is understood, has been formed with the object of constituting a common platform for the musicians where they could meet and work for the progress of Indian music as well as betterment of the conditions of the musicians themselves.

Dr. Keskar in his inaugural address said he would not like to sermonize nor tell the musicians what they should do or should not. As one was interested in music and heartily desired that music should prosper, the Minister wanted to say a few words so that the deliberations of the meeting might be practical and useful.

STOP THAT ROT

The great problem facing them today, Dr. Keskar pointed out, was not how to reorganise or reconstitute music — that could be done by musicians assembled at the meeting. But the more important and urgent problem was how to find listeners and appreciators of music.

Dr. Keskar observed that Indian music had a great tradition. It had come down to the people through the ages, and if the nobility of that tradition was not appreciated today, it was not the fault of music. Music found itself today in an unfavourable position, because the number of lovers and appreciators of music had dwindled.

Dr. Keskar said that he would like the artists gathered at the meeting to ponder over how that decline set in and how that could now be countered.

The Minister was, however, optimistic and felt that the country had turned the corner and was in the first stage of the process of revival of music. This revival, the Minister emphasised, could not be expedited, unless there was co-operation and understanding amongst the musicians.

MUSICIANS' ROLE

Referring to the rights and privileges of the musicians, the Minister pointed out that the musicians should first try to retrace and command their audience. Rights and privileges would then automatically follow.

They must revive the contact with the people. For the promotion and development of music, the artists must realise that listeners and appreciators were as necessary as their own musical art.

The artists should, therefore, endeavour to create an audience for music. It was essential that in every family music was appreciated alongside other good things of life.

The Minister was glad that a large number of music schools had grown up all over the country. Some of these schools were good, some bad and others indifferent. But all were welcome. Larger the number of schools, Dr. Keskar observed, greater was the spread of music among the younger generation. It was for the musicians to think and find out in what direction Indian music should grow so that it could expand and become popular.

WHERE STATE COMES IN

Talking about the role of the State, Dr. Keskar said that in a democratic set up like India, the State had certain responsibilities in helping the cultural progress especially in regard to the development of music. But the task was not easy. India had not had an orderly progress in music during the last century.

Unless there was a spirit of co-operation among the various styles and schools of music as well as amongst the musicians themselves, any attempt on the part of the State to evolve a procedure or method for the development of music would be difficult.

The Government, the Minister asserted, was certainly inclined to help the cause of music and art as much as possible. But it should be a two-way traffic. Unless the musicians and music lovers wholeheartedly co-operated with the Government, no orderly progress which everybody desired was possible. In short, there was no hope for the future of Indian music unless the State, the musicians and the music lovers came together and worked in a spirit of co-operation, the Minister concluded.

Personal

Shri M. C. Shah To Visit City

Shri Maulal C. Shah, Deputy Minister for Finance, Government of India, will arrive in Bombay on Monday morning by the Frontier Mail.

Shri Shah will stay in the city for three days and leave for Delhi in the evening of January 1.

JOURNALISTS AS WORKERS

Support To Federation's Demand

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI): Shri N. V. Gadgil, former Union Minister for Works, Mines and Power, declared here today that "if the demands of the working journalists, which are only just and fair, are not granted soon, then it will be disastrous.

Shri Gadgil was addressing a meeting of the working journalists here this evening called to lend support to the demand of their Federation that journalists be declared by the Government as workers enjoying the benefits of labour legislations. Mr. Gadgil presided over the meeting.

The meeting today, which was addressed by several members of Parliament, actively associated with the Labour movement, discussed the objection by the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference to declaring journalists as workers. The unanimous opinion of the meeting was the objection based on the ground that such legislations would interfere with the freedom of the press untenable.

The meeting was addressed also by Mr. R. Venkataraman, M.P., Tripathi, M.P., Mr. Sinhasan, and Mr. P. Chaturvedi who exhorted the journalists to continue their agitation, inspite of opposition from powerful quarters to get their demands fulfilled.

AUTOMOTIVE BODY OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26: At the Annual General Meeting of the Automotive Manufacturers' Association of India, Calcutta, held on the December 21, 1953, Mr. Lalchand Hirachand of The Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, was elected President of the Association for the year 1953-54.

ALL QUIET IN TAGIN AREA

Administrative Centres Opened

SHILLONG, Dec. 26 (UPI).

Two administrative centres on East and Western banks of the river Subansiri in Tagin and Dafla areas in N.E.F.A. have been opened without encountering any opposition from the tribesmen, it is authoritatively learnt here today.

Tagins and Daflas of these areas, it may be recalled, were responsible for the massacre of October 2.

Houses are being speedily constructed for accommodating offices and officials posted there. Dispensaries and other welfare centres in these administrative centres are proposed to be established shortly to give medical aid to the tribesmen.

The situation is stated to be normal there.

A. AYYANGAR ON MENACE OF U.S.-PAKISTAN PACT

NAGPUR, Dec. 26 (UPI).

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, said here today that the proposed U.S.-Pak military alliance was a matter of concern to India. "Don't think we are free from danger. There are disruptive forces and we have to guard ourselves", he said.

Shri Ayyangar was speaking on "National Consolidation and Economic Prosperity of India" under the auspices of the Nagpur University. Mr. R. R. Divakar, Governor of Bihar, presided over the function.

Speaking about foreign-held territories Mr. Ayyangar said that these were the existing bases of foreign countries and should be liquidated as early as possible.

FIVE-POWER MEET, WITH CHINA, LATER

PARIS, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): Note to the Western Powers the Soviet Government has proposed the date of January 25 for the convening of a Four-Power Conference or any other later date, owing to the necessity for suitably preparing a four power conference. The Soviet note has stressed the importance of assuring suitable conditions for participation of the Governments concerned.

The Soviet note further believes that a Five-Power Conference with the participation of Communist China to which the Western Allies agreed to take place at a later date, was liable to contribute towards the settlement of international problems which had become mature.

BULLOCK 'GHANI' WINS PRIZE

(From Our Correspondent)

WARDHA, Dec. 26.

The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee of the Government of India had offered a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 for an improved type of bullock ghani that will be more efficient than the existing village ghanis and press out 20 lbs. of gingelly seed within an hour.

The All India Village Industries Association at Maganvadi, Wardha had already been experimenting in this field and it entered the competition. The Oilseeds Committee at its meeting held on the 12th of November 1953 has decided to award the prize to this Association.

Negro Troops On Goa Border

PEASANTS REPORTED TO BE HARASSED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Hundreds of peasants who had attended the frontier meeting at Kankobe on the Satari Border of Goa were reported to have been harassed by the Portuguese authorities on their return to Goa. Several of them were arrested and mercilessly beaten and flogged in the police lockups, it was alleged. The Portuguese Government, it is said, fearing trouble in Satari, a peasant base in Goa has now stationed special contingents of Negro and European troops in these regions. The troops have instituted a reign of terror and the hutments of the peasantry are broken into and the inmates harassed. Several cases of molestation of women are reported.

Konkobe is the major Custom post with a regular Indian Military force stationed there to check smuggling in cattle and other goods which flow regularly by this route.

Nothing To Do With Pak-U.S. Pact

COLOMBO, Dec. 26 (UPI): The suggestion of the Ceylon Premier Sir John Kotelwala, that Asian Premiers should confer had no connection whatever with the recent developments arising out of reported United States aid to Pakistan. This was stated here today by the Ceylon External Affairs Ministry.

The statement went on to say that Sir John Kotelwala's forthcoming visit to Karachi was not connected with the present Indo-Pakistan developments, "but was undertaken in reply to an invitation from Pakistan". The Ceylon Premier will also visit New Delhi on January 15 for talks with Indian Premier Nehru on Indo-Ceylon problems.

Refusal Of Symbol To National Front

PATIALA, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): Grave concern was expressed in National Front circles here on the decision of the Election Commission, India, for rejecting the applications of the party for a symbol in the coming election.

Gian Singh Rarewala has gone to Delhi to place the view point of the party about this matter before the commission.

VICTIM OF TETANUS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A middle-aged lady was struck down by tetanus in the J. J. Hospital today from a wound on her foot, from an old, rusty nail in her house.

The woman, Chandrabhaga Narayan who was residing with her family at Room No. 43 in the B.I.T. Chawl No. 7, Tarwadi, Mazagaon. She succumbed to her injury this morning in the J. J. Hospital where she had been removed.

ALL OVER A WOMAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Vicious assault followed by a stab in the dark was the culminating point on a long road of enmity and jealousy between two men, who are said to have been long acquaintances.

Mahadeo Tulsiram Kadam, it is stated was residing near Kingsway. He was on good terms with one Dhima, whom he had known for a long time. About two months ago, the situation changed, when a woman came into the lives of the two men.

Last night at ten near Raoli Camp, the enmity culminated in the vicious stabbing of Kadam, with Dhima alleged to be the assailant.

Kadam was removed to Sion Hospital where his condition continues to cause anxiety. Police inquiries, in the meantime, continue for the tracing of Dhima who is still untraced.

Site For Steel Plant

NAGPUR, Dec. 26 (UPI): A new team of German steel experts is expected to arrive in Madhya Pradesh late in January to inspect a possible site at Bhilai for the proposed steel plant.

N.N.R.C. Reject Report

SWISS AND SWEDISH COMPLAINTS

PAN MUN JOM, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission reviewing today the explanations to prisoners of war which ended on Wednesday rejected a report presented by the Swiss and Swedish members, a Swiss Spokesman said.

A report presented by the Poles and Czechoslovaks after certain modifications received the approval of India and was then adopted by a majority vote. It will be presented on Monday to the Military Commander of the United Nations and the Communists at the Military Armistice Commission.

The contents of the report are not known but it is believed it criticises the attitude of the United Nations Command on the duration of the explanations and refers to sabotage tactics which are alleged to have been used in anti-Communist camps by agents.

Meanwhile, the Swiss and Swedish report will be sent to the Com- for information.

Winnie Has A Family Reunion Dinner For X-Mas

LONDON, Dec. 26, (INS): Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill celebrated Christmas in a traditional British manner with a big family re-union—and a 30-pound prizewinning turkey.

It was the first time in several years that the whole family has been together for the Yuletide festival and the portions of turkey are likely to be small.

Chartwell Manor, Churchill's country home, was not large enough to entertain the whole family so the celebrations was held at Chequers, the Prime Minister's official residence in Buckingham County, 30 miles from London.

Chequers, a lovely old Tudor-style mansion in the Chiltern Hills, has been gaily decorated for the occasion.

The mansion and its 1,000-acre estate was given to the nation for the use of the reigning Prime Minister by Lord and Lady Lee in 1921. It contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

Churchill and his wife drove to Chequers from Chartwell on Sunday ready to receive their children and grandchildren.

Their actress daughter, Sarah Churchill, flew from New York on Sunday to complete the reunion.

Family presents for Britain's grand old man were top secret, but there was at least one box of his favourite cigars.

The family included Randolph Churchill, his wife and two children; Duncan Sandys and his wife, (the former Diana Churchill) and their three children; and Christopher Soames and his wife (Mary Churchill) and their three children.

MADRAS ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

MADRAS, Dec. 26 (UPI).

The Madras Legislative Assembly this evening passed the Appropriation Bill empowering the Government to appropriate out of the consolidated fund of the State for the period of six months commencing from 1st October last, a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,03,57,500.

The House adjourned to meet again on 4th January next.

TRANSPORT STRIKE IN GLASGOW

GLASGOW, Dec. 26 (UPI-AFP): Public road transport was paralysed here today when eight thousand tramway and trolley bus drivers and conductors went on a 24-hour strike. The strikers were protesting against the four shillings a week pay increase which they claimed was insufficient.

Krishnamurti's Challenge To Educationists

"EDUCATION AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LIFE" by J. Krishnamurti is a small book which wafts a breath of fresh air into a flogged-to-death subject.

Krishnamurthi is unsparing in his criticism of the modern system of education which is turning out "as if through a mould, a type of human being whose chief interest is to find security, to become somebody important or to have a good time with as little thought as possible."

Presenting a challenge to the accepted ideas of the day in the field of educational reforms, the book tries to show that without an integrated understanding of life—the author is against the "specialities of modern science"—the individual and the collective problems of the day would only deepen and puzzle.

In his characteristic penetrating analysis of the loosely-used concepts of intellect, authority and intelligence, Krishnamurti lays bare the complex strands of the dangers posed by the present-day education in a monolithic State and the "way out."

How far Krishnamurti's ideas are "practicable" in a world dominated by lust for power does in no way detract from the merit of the book. On the contrary, the ideas here presented throw a challenge to thinking men and women all over the world—more so to the leaders of education—to what heights they could rise to regenerate mankind. The book is published by Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York, Pp. 125, Price Rs. 3-8.

Primary School Buildings

GRANTS TO BE GIVEN FOR TIMBER PURCHASE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Villagers or managements of private primary schools will be given grants-in-aid by the Government of Bombay to enable them to purchase timber, for building purposes to the extent of 15 per cent of the cost of the timber at scheduled rates. These grants will be given on the merits of each case having regard to the financial condition of the people and backwardness or otherwise of the area concerned.

Villagers or managements of schools will have to give an undertaking in writing that they will utilise the timber for primary school buildings within six months from the date of sanction and that they will refund the amount of the Government grant if they failed to do so within the prescribed time limit.

MORARJI UNVEILS BUST OF THE LATE HOMI MEHTA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, unveiled a bust of the late Shri Homi Mehta at the Sir Homi Mehta Technical High School, at Navrasari this morning.

Speaking on the occasion the Chief Minister expressed the hope that the great qualities of the late Shri Homi Mehta would inspire young students studying in the technical institute to become diligent, hard-working and large-hearted.

Adverting to technical education, the Chief Minister said that they should develop their technical institutions in such a way that even foreigners would be attracted to them as was the case in the past.

Inviting the Chief Minister to unveil the bust, Shri Fali Mehta, son of the late Shri Homi Mehta, said that realising the need of technical education, his father had generously contributed towards establishment of such institutions.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Malaya, Thailand, Indonesia, Indochina, Philippine Islands, British North Borneo, Hongkong and Japan will be made from Bombay by P & O RMS "CHUSAN" on January 3, 1954.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 12 noon will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The Holy Mother Birth Centenary

Swami Saukaranand, President, Ramakrishna Nath and Mission, in a message on the occasion of the Holy Mother's birthday centenary, says:

Dear children of the Divine Mother,

It is indeed a matter for great rejoicing that we are privileged to participate in the celebration of Sri Sarada Devi's Birth Centenary, which commences today (December 26). On this sacred occasion we pray to Sri Ramakrishna and Sarada Devi to shower their blessings on us all.

At the present day the minds of most men and women all over the world are full of conflict and confusion about ideals, and they are adrift without proper moorings. What is wanted is a grasp of the meaning and purpose of life and the organising of society with this ultimate objective. What that purpose of life is and how it can be easily achieved, has been well illustrated in the lives of Sri Ramakrishna and Sarada Devi, the divine couple, for whom God-realisation was the one aim of life. To feel His presence and to serve His children was their sole occupation. Such an outlook on life can alone restore amity, peace and happiness in society and among nations. All other ideals, however good in themselves, are but half-way houses.

In Sarada Devi we find a rare blending of the ideal wife, mother and nun. She was a true partner of her saintly husband, his helpmate in fulfilling his mission in this world. No wonder that Sri Ramakrishna actually worshipped her as a Goddess. The noblest aspect of Sri Sarada Devi's life consisted in her being the perfect mother.

Her utterly unselfish love embraced all humanity without any distinction whatsoever. The life of Sarada Devi is a call to the modern woman to manifest her essentially feminine greatness, the chief characteristic of which is spiritual motherhood. This precious heritage needs to be brought within the reach of all to inspire and guide them to perfection. Let us on this auspicious day offer our sincere prayers to Sri Sarada Devi the universal Mother, for the peace and well-being of the world.

PERIOD OF GRACE FOR PASSPORT EXTENDED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26: The Government of India and Pakistan have decided that the period of grace within which nationals of one country already in the other must obtain passports and visas, and which is at present due to expire on December 31, 1953, shall be extended for a further period of four months ending April 30, 1954.

There will be no further extension of the grace period beyond April 30, 1954.

Nominations Approved

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 26 (UPI) The Central Parliamentary Board had approved the candidate of Mr. B. V. Gurumurthi, Mayor of Secunderabad, for the by-election to the Council of States caused by the death of Mr. B. S. Venkat Rao (Hyderabad), it is officially learnt. The Board has also approved the nomination of M. Lhankarappa Shivpuri to contest the by-election to the State Assembly from the Chincholi constituency necessitated by the death of Mr. G. Ramachar (Congress).

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Indian Vegetable Products, Limited, Bombay, and its workers relating to the latters' demands in respect of leave, duty allowance, acting allowance and uniforms has been referred by the Government of Bombay for application to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

FILLIP TO BEE KEEPING

'National Week' To Be Organised

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI): A meeting of the executive of All-India Bee-Keepers' Association held here under the chairmanship of Mr. B. B. Verma M. P. decided to organise a National Honey Week in the month of February next, at New Delhi.

The Committee also decided to amalgamate the two organisations, namely, All-India Bee-Keepers' Association and the Indian Council of Bee-Keeping.

The meeting further decided to approach the Government to represent that all their activities in regard to the development of bee industry should be carried out through the All-India Bee-Keepers Association.

Buying, Selling Time Barred Cloth

DELHI DECISION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India have decided to extend the period of suspension of Clauses 25 and 26 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 by another six months from 1st January 1954. The effect of this decision is that mills and dealers will continue to buy or sell or have in their possession time-barred cloth or yarn in packed or loose condition till 30th June, 1954.

Dealers can dispose of time-barred cloth or yarn in loose condition without getting it TCB stamped by State Textile Controllers. Dealers can also dispose of any TCB stamped cloth or yarn till 30th June 1954 even though the time limit for disposal of such cloth or yarn has expired.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Dec.26.

Cotton: Sind Desi 67, Punjab Desi 62, 4 Fr. 60-8, Sawgin 65-8, LSS R 65-4, Sawgin 70-8, NT R 67-4, Sawgin 72-8, 289 F R 72, Sawgin 77-8, NT R forward 66-12.

Market listless. Business turnover 5000 bales all settlements and fixations. Arrivals 8636 bales out of which 3411 from Sind, 5025 from Punjab and rest from Bahawalpur. Exports 2698 bales for France, Spain and Germany.

Kanpur Bullion Market

KANPUR, Dec. 26 (UPI): SILVER WAIDA: Opening 153-7, closing 153-2 highest 153, lowest 152-15.

GOLD WAIDA: 82-12, Gold ready 82-14.

Silver arrival three bars and offtake three.

Calcutta Bullion Market

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26 (UPI): SILVER: Opening 153-4, closing 153-1, highest 153-8, lowest 153.

SILVER TICI 152-5. Gold 82-8.

Silver arrivals 20 and offtakes 8.

Gold arrivals 1000 and offtake 1000 tolas.

Delhi Bullion Market

DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI): SILVER: Opening 153-11, closing 153-7.

Ludhiana Bullion Market

LUDHIANA, Dec. 26 (UPI): The following were the closing quotations:—

SILVER: Opening 153-4, closing 153-2.

GOLD: Opening 83-5, and closing 83-2.

Jodhpur Bullion Market

JODHPUR, Dec. 26: The following were the closing quotations:

SILVER: Opening 153-2, closing 153-9, highest 153-13, lowest 153-6—(UPI).

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

New York Cotton Market closed today.

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 2030 to 2031-4. Indian Iron Rs. 25-8 to 25-9.

Cotton Jarila Feb. Rs. 703-8.

Castorseed May Rs. 119.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

		Rs	a
2½% Loan 1954	.....	98	11
2½% Loan 1955	.....	98	5
2½% Loan 1961	.....	90	10
2¾% Loan 1960	.....	93	9
2¾% Loan 1962	....	91	8
2¾% Loan 1976	....	82	6
3% Loan 1957	.....	98	6
3 % Loan 1958	....	98	2
3 % Loan 1959-61	....	96	2
3 % Loan 1963-65	....	92	8
3% Loan 1964	.....	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68	....	90	4
3% Loan 1970-75	.....	86	0
3 % Loan 1936 Conver	..	82	7
3½ % Loan 1954-59	....	100	4
3½% Nat. Plan Loan	1961	99	0
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	101	14
4½% Loan 1955-60	....	103	0
4½% Loan 1958-68	....	105	0
3 % Bom Govt Loan	1955	99	4
3 % Bom Govt Loan	1956	99	4
3 % " " "	1958	97	12
3 % " " "	1960	94	12
3 % " " "	1962	93	0
3 % Madras Govt "	1955	99	0
3 % " " "	1959	97	0
3 % " " "	1960	94	4
3 % M.P " "	1955	98	12
3 % M.P " "	1960	94	4
3½% Bom Municipal	1965	91	12
3½% " "	1977	86	12
3½% " "	1979	86	12
3½% Bom. Govt	1962	98	0
3½% W Bengal "	1962	97	12
3½% Madras "	1962	97	12
3½% U.P "	1962	97	12
3½% M.P "	1962	97	12
3¾% Bom Municipal	1966	97	0
4 % Bom. Govt	1964	101	2
4 % W Bengal	1964	100	10
4 % Madras "	1964	100	0
4 % U.P "	1964	99	12
4 % Bom Municipal	1964	100	2
4 % Bom Port Trust	1974	99	8
4 % " Municipal	1974	99	8
5 %	1959	105	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

120 D. Japan Ready	..	4 7	0
150 D. Japan Ready	..	4 1	0
120 D. Italy Ready	..	3 14	0
150 D. Italy Ready	..	3 9	6
150 D. Box December—			
Opening	.....	712	
Highest	.....	717	
Lowest	.....	712	
Close	.....	714	
150 D. Box January—			
Opening	.....	716	
Highest	.....	722	
Lowest	.....	714	
Close	....	719	

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 18th December:

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	9,60,55,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	509,74,94,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	2,01,00.000
(ii) Other time liabilities	329,41,55,000
Cash in India	31,38,13,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	47,14,80.000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	10,91,12,000
Money at call and short notice in India	13,47,25,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	337,30,43,000
Advances in India	416,68,80,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	41,65,73,000

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Dec. 26.

Coir yarn Beypore Rs. 120/130, Quilandy Rs. 145/155, Fibre Garbled Rs. 100, Ungarbled Rs. 90, cocoanuts raw husked Rs. 145/155, unhusked Rs. 140/160, dry Rs. 145/165, cocoanut oil Rs. 600, copra office Rs. 410, dilpasand Rs. 415, Madras Nottam Rs. 415, pepper Wynaad Rs. 2100, country Rs. 2000, dry ginger Chernad Rs. 460, Ernad Rs. 450, coffee robusta Rs. 150, timber Pali Rs. 50/60, jungle wood Rs. 30/40, Vellapine Rs. 55/65, Ben teak Rs. 35/40, teak Rs. 90/115, Mango Rs. 3-2/3-6, teak Rs. 20/22-8 rose wood Rs. 22-8.

CALCUTTA: A Conference of Congress Youth Workers from all parts of India will be held at Kalyani (West Bengal) next month when the Congress is in session there.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

The local forward cotton market was strong today on persistent speculative buying.

It appears that some professional bull operators were reported buyers under the plea of small arrivals.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 704 and advanced at Rs. 706 on renewed buying. At this level there was increased profit-taking and the market declined at Rs. 701-8. May was quoted at Rs. 697.

Thereafter there was further liquidation and February delivery declined at Rs. 700. At this level there was renewed buying and the market closed as under:—

I.C.C. February	.....	705 0	0
I.C.C. May	.....	700 8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

The local bullion market was irregular today with increased buying in Silver and selling in Gold influenced by poor offtake and liberal arrivals.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 153-12 and declined at Rs. 153-7 under scattered liquidation. At this level there was absence of selling and Silver price moved up at Rs. 153-13 on increased buying. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 153-7.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 83-4 and after declining at Rs. 83-2 advanced at Rs. 83-7 but met renewed selling and declined at Rs 83-2. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 83-2 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 56-8.

Later on there was further selling and the session concluded as under:—

Ready Silver	..	153 2	0
Forward	..	153 6	0
Ready Gold	..	82 12	0
Forward	..	82 12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

The produce market was very steady. Groundnuts quality were placed at Rs. 37. Madras at Rs. 36-8 and Bold at Rs. 36. December January after being quoted at Rs. 36-2 declined at Rs. 35-6. February March opened at Rs. 36-10 and after declining at Rs. 35-12 steadied at Rs. 35-14. Oil ready was quoted at Rs. 18-8, January Rs. 18-10 and February after being quoted at Rs. 19 declined at Rs. 18-14. Linseed ready was placed at Rs. 31-8 and February March after being done at Rs. 26-8 steadied at Rs. 26-4. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 118-6 and after declining at Rs. 117-8 advanced at Rs. 119-8 and closed at Rs. 119-2.

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality new	36	0	0
Dec-Jan.	36	0	0
Feb-March	36	6	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Castorseeds May	119	2	0
Castorseeds Madras ..	27	0	0
Castorseeds Gujarat ..	27	0	0
Kutch Saurashtra	27	0	0
Kanpur	25	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	31	0	0
Small	29	0	0
Dec-Jan Bold	26	8	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Dec-Jan.	29	12	0
KARDI			
Bold	26	0	0
Kanpur	24	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipt	19	1	0
December	18	12	0
January	18	14	0
February	19	1	0
Linseed Oil ready ..	17	0	0
Castorseeds Ready	15	0	0
First Pressure	15	12	0
B. S. R.	16	0	0

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today but the general sentiment was bullish. In private Tata Steel Defds were done at Rs. 2035. Ordinary shares at Rs. 346-8, Indian Irons at Rs. 26-9 and Dyeings at Rs. 405.

Indore Bullion

INDORE, Dec. 26 (UPI).

SILVER WAIDA: Opening Rs. 153/11, closing Rs. 153/3/6, highest Rs. 153/13, lowest Rs. 153/3/6.

Nehru Cautions The Africans Against Use Of Violence

FOLLOW INDIA'S EXAMPLE, HE SAYS

NEW DELHI, December 26 (UPI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU SAID HERE TODAY THAT THE WAY INDIA ATTAINED HER INDEPENDENCE HAD NO PARALLEL IN THE ANNALS OF THE WORLD.

Addressing a conference of the African students in India in the convocation hall of the Delhi University, the Prime Minister said: "I do not think that you will find an example of a national movement being conducted with so little animus as that of India's struggle for liberation."

It was a most remarkable thing that Indians and Britishers parted as friends after the transfer of power, without leaving behind any trail of bitterness, hatred or resentment. There was no doubt that bitterness and hatred against the Britishers existed during the country's struggle against foreign domination, but all this ended, giving place to a new era of co-operative endeavour between the two countries.

"Today," added the Prime Minister, "we may agree or disagree with the Britishers on many issues but, nevertheless, we try to influence each other with our point of view. They have left our country but our relations continue to be friendly and cordial. This is something which should serve as a beacon light to others."

Among other present at the conference were the Education Minister Maulana Azad, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon. He said trade issues more complicated and made issues more complicated and intricate, he said. It condemned violence and stood in the way of one's advancement. Wherever violence was resorted to, dangerous consequences flowed from it.

GANDHIAN WAY

India, he declared, had always abhorred violence and stood by peaceful and non-violent methods. That was why they were able to win their independence without severing their ties with the British people. Mahatma Gandhi had always taught them that means were more important than the ends. "But if you employ ignoble means you do not reach the noble ends. Means should not be such as to lead you to wrong ends."

Mr. Nehru said, the way India threw out the foreign domination was a most civilised way. The first phase of India's freedom was the attainment of a Dominion Status. Then she framed her Constitution and got complete freedom. He was convinced that the peaceful methods adopted by India for achieving freedom could be practically utilised by any country, particularly the African continent, which was struggling hard against Colonialism.

IN AFRICA TODAY

In Africa today "We are witnessing the perpetration of violence. Many things are happening in this continent. I like some of them, I dislike also some of them. I feel that violence cannot solve any problem. It only contributes to accentuate the problem. Today you cannot compete with the State violence because the resources of the State are unlimited and vast. If you challenge the State by violence, you can never achieve your aims and objects. But, if you challenge it by peaceful methods, ultimately the victory will be yours. It is, therefore the height of folly to think that you can attain your national ends by violent methods."

Morarji Desai To Receive Nehru

VISIT TO ELLORA AND AJANTA

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 26 (UPI): Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, is arriving at Aurangabad on December 30, to receive Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who reaches there from Delhi the following day.

Mr. Desai will visit the Ellora Caves the same day and the Ajanta on the 31st December along with the Prime Minister. From there they will proceed to Jalgaon in East Khandesh, to attend the INTUC meeting.

A reception committee has been formed in Aurangabad to welcome the Prime Minister, and arches are being erected from the airport to the town.

DEWAN OF SIKKIM APPOINTED

GAUHATI, Dec. 26 (NAFEN): Mr. N. K. Rustomji, Adviser to the Governor of Assam for Tribal Areas, has been appointed Dewan of Sikkim State, according to a report appearing in a local paper.

Mr. Rustomji is expected to join his new post in the middle of the next month, the report adds.

Mobilising P. C. C.s' Opinion

Congress And Taxation Enquiry

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI): The All-India Congress Committee has sought from the Pradesh Congress Committees suggestions about fresh taxation on the basis whereof proposals may be submitted to the Taxation Enquiry Commission appointed by the Government of India. The Political and Economic Research Department of the All-India Congress Committee has been studying this problem of taxation for some time.

A circular issued by the A.I.C.C. Secretariat to all Pradesh Congress Committee, says: "It is evident that there can be no adequate planned economic development of the country without tapping additional sources of revenue. Fresh taxation proposals are, in the very nature of things, unpopular with the people and the party in power has naturally to bear the brunt of public resistance.

It is, however, possible to minimise this resistance through a reorientation of the existing system of taxation. For example, it is desirable to lay more emphasis on raising the additional finances from the people for specific local projects, the benefits of which are easily understood and seen by the people of that area. The scheme of local projects, sponsored by the Planning Commission, has, on the whole, aroused enthusiasm in the country. Some similar methods could be devised to tap additional sources of finances without creating dissatisfaction among the people."

No Toll Tax At Kumbha Mela

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

Owing to all-sided opposition to the levy of toll tax at Allahabad and Banaras during and after Kumbh Mela the UP Government, it is reported, has withdrawn the proposal after a meeting with administrators of certain municipalities, but Government is still sticking to some sort of Mela Tax in Allahabad.

The exact shape and extent of this tax is not yet clear.

Portuguese Way Of Holding 'Plebiscite'

NEW DELHI, December 26 (UPI).

ALARMED by the increasing activity of Goanese Nationalists against Portuguese rule, Portuguese authorities have started conducting what they describe as a 'plebiscite' for the ostensible purpose of showing to the world that the inhabitants of the Portuguese pockets in India are happy and entirely in favour of the continuance of the Portuguese domination.

According to a report received in Delhi, the Governor of Diu recently launched a campaign to ascertain the will of the people by such a 'plebiscite'.

The 'plebiscite' took the form of summons on the people of the island of Diu to a meeting at the Municipal office at which the Governor himself presided. He called on the people to record their answers in the forms that were circulated to them. Similar forms were also distributed to the public of Vanakabara and Gohola in the presence of the Governor.

The questions to which the people were asked to give answers were:

(1) Whether the individual is happy or not under the Portuguese regime.

(2) Whether his/her needs are catered for and he/she feels comfortable.

The covers containing these forms duly filled in by all were proposed to be sent to the authorities in Goa for "counting."

The result of such a "plebiscite" is of course a foregone conclusion for anyone who dares to give an answer which is contrary to the orders of the Portuguese regime immediately falls a prey to victimisation.

Recently, a Goanese by the name of D'Silva who protested against a farewell party to a Portuguese official at Daman was manhandled by the police, as a result of which he died. Inquiry into his death is still proceeding. A Warli villager of Daman, who refused to give a fowl to a Portuguese policeman was shot-dead.

New Indian Envoy To The Vatican

Dr. Yezdezard Dinshaw Gundevia, the newly appointed Indian Minister to the Holy See presented his credentials to H. H. The Pope at the Vatican recently. He is seen here with M. Beniamino Nardone after the presentation ceremony.

MRS. PANDIT DECLARES

CHANCES OF PEACE ARE BRIGHTER

NEW DELHI, December 26 (UPI).

THE chances of peace at the moment are greater than they have been for sometime past said Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, President of the U.N. General Assembly at a press conference here today.

She added: Among the reasons as I see them, is the softening of the attitude of both sides. As far as I can see, there is quite a widespread attempt to start talk, pause and think and modify one's attitude, for the last few months. It was particularly noticeable in the Assembly when on more than one occasion the opposing Blocs adjourned the meetings to discuss further and come to an agreed resolution".

"Obviously, it was partly due to the changes in the Soviet Union. In any case, the general atmosphere is more in favour of peace at the moment than it has been for some time."

She said, in the last session of the U.N. General Assembly, people had tried to meet and discuss things together. "I believe the only way to arrive at any decison of a civilized nature is for people of opposing view-points to get together and talk! and that attempt has been made now in a more serious way than before".

NO DECISION YET

The U.N. President said that no decision for a special session of the UNO had been arrived at. Normally, when a session adjourned, a date was fixed for the next meeting. In this case, a resolution was adopted allowing for recess without a fixed date. But the President was authorised to reconvene the Assembly at any time with the concurrence of the majority of the member-states, if in the President's judgment, developments in Korea required such a reconvening or if one or more states made requests.

She said no request had come from any nation for re-convening the session. "Nor have I so far seen any reason to ask for the concurrence of the member-states. If occasion should arise in my view, I am sure the concurrence will be forthcoming. All member-states are very fully aware of the delicacy of the situation and I am sure they will immediately respond, if the need arises."

NATO AND MEDO

Asked if regional organisations, like the NATO and the MEDO would strengthen or weaken the U.N., Madame Pandit said she was not prepared to comment on any arrangement between Governments. The President was not in any way concerned with the formation of such regional organisations. The Charter, added she, permitted the formation of defensive alliance.

She also said it would be highly improper for her to comment on the proposed military talks between the U.S.A. and Pakistan. Moreover, it was still a mere proposal. When it became a fact, they might discuss that fact.

ASIAN REPRESENTATION

Asked if she thought that Asia had got adequate representation in the U.N., Madame Pandit replied that as President, she did not have anything to do with the Secretariat which was under the Secretary-General. It made no difference as to who was the President.

Giving her personal opinion she said: "I have always been interested in adequate representation of Asian countries and whenever occasions arose, I have advocated that view. I would like to see that our full quota is there not on the ground of Asian interest, but we have many qualified people for those posts".

SEAT FOR RED CHINA

Mrs. Pandit declined to comment on the Russian Note to President Eisenhower in regard to the proposals for control of atomic weapons.

Asked if possession of atom bombs by three Powers had lessened the chance of war, Madame Pandit said Mr. Churchill had said that man had gained control over everything but himself. But she did not think they had so lost all their senses that they had to wait till the atom bomb was dropped. "Any war must be suicidal on civilization as such. I believe there is fuller and growing awareness of that and no war will be lightly entered into".

Mrs. Pandit said there was a "growing belief in the U.N. circles" that Red China would have to be given a seat in the U.N. at some future date. She added: "Personally I have advocated the admission of China on many occasions". She felt there was no immediate prospect of admission of Japan into the U.N., but, surely Japan would be a member in future.

Chrome Ore Export

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI): The Government of India have decided to allow export of a quantity of 15,000 tons chrome ore, irrespective of the grade during the period January-June. 1954. Exports will be permitted by established shippers and mine-owners with ready stocks.

SCARF SCHEMES

JANET LEIGH, piquant M-G-M actress uses this scarf, inspired by the film, "Little Women," to form an attractive summer blouse, Janet pulls one side under and over a necklace, then turns the edge under the necklace to form a ruff. The bottom edge is turned up into a waistband and tied by the ends in back.

SHYEST STAR SINCE GRETA GARBO

Rhonda Fleming Tells How She Turned Extrovert

By EMILY BELSER

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

HOW a gal can be a glamorous and successful actress and still be afraid of people was revealed by redhaired Rhonda Fleming who claims she's "just about the shyest person in Hollywood since Greta Garbo."

"And, I'm not the only one," she confided. "You know who else is like that? Rita Hayworth, Judy Garland and Jeanne Crain.

"They're all introverts and they've had to fight against it every inch of the way. And it's a tough fight."

Seeing Rhonda on the screen, no one would guess that a few years ago she stayed home every night, scrubbed floors, took care of the baby and considered cooking her husband's dinner her major relaxation!

"But that's just the way it was," Rhonda admitted. "I was nothing but a housewife with no interest in anything beyond the boundaries of a small apartment.

"Then one day I woke up and realized I was missing some of the most wonderful things in life."

WED HER OPPOSITE

After an unfortunate marriage that ended in divorce, Rhonda wed her opposite—an extrovert—who took her everywhere, introduced her to everyone and literally threw her into a maelstrom of activity.

Rhonda admitted:

"Before this happened I was a terrible person. Why, if I had to go to a party I'd die a thousand deaths!"

In her fight against wall-flowering, Rhonda has out-stripped both Judy Garland and Rita Hayworth.

Judy, who is making her first picture in four years, is as scared as a young rabbit and until recently wouldn't allow visitors on press on the set where she is working.

Friends reported she "wanted to get her confidence back before she sees anyone."

RITA'S PLIGHT

The beauteous Rita probably would be the first to admit the reason she has been so cloistered for years by her studio is not because she is hoity-toity but because she really is painfully shy and doesn't know how to talk to strangers.

Rhonda, who learned the hard way how to project a certain amount of come-hither in real life as well as on the screen, believes that into the life of every housewife a little glamour should fall.

She said:

"The household drudge should have a little career of her own—so she can compete on an equal curve with the dolls who grab her husband's eye and conversation when they go out partying together."

Sparkling Glass Will Cool Down Hubby

PRETTY DINNER TABLE HELPS FORGET WOES

BY PHYLLIS BATTELLE

NEW YORK, (INS.)

"IF a man comes home and the dinner table looks pretty, he won't take out his business woes on his wife"—Frede Diamond, expert.

Miss Diamond, whose "expert" rating comes in the field of home decorating, felt qualified recently to toss out this guarante of tranquility to American women. She felt qualified because she not only sets pretty tables as a profession, but because she is happily married to a man with plenty of business woes.

"Like so many other husbands," she said, "he might come home and beef about troubles, take out his nerves on me. But he sees the table all fixed up with shiny crystal and he doesn't have the heart....

"And neither will yours."

Whose? Mine?

"Well, neither will boy friends", she amended delicately.

"You would be surprised how easy it is to snag a husband with five-and-ten-cent-store decor, tastefully arranged."

Cheaper Ones

Now here's how it works, according to Miss Diamond who has just written a book called "THE STORY OF GLASS" and therefore concentrates on crystal as the prime requisite of a tension-lowering table setting.

"First let's make it clear that goblets which sell for $2.50 each and those wine glasses from Venice that are a giveaway at five dollars are all very nice—and very very unnecessary. More women should go to more five cent and dime shops for stemware.

"Taste has no price ticket on it anymore. I, personally, have given dinner parties where no glass on the table cost more than 15 cents; but they were all shined to a sparkle and guests swooned.

"'Tiffany's, dear?' they asked me."

Women are too self-conscious about which glasses to use for what, says Miss Diamond. "In one-tenth of one percent of the world," she insists, "it may be important to have a certain shape of glass for a certain type of liquid. But in the United States, in the 20th century, you can just use common sense and you find the right glass.

"The glass that holds the right quantity of liquid is the right glass."

We live realistically today, too, says Miss Diamond, so she recommends short-stemed glasses as well as goblets, rather than "those lovely monsters with the long, formidable stems. After all, even if they only cost a quarter, you hate to break them—and you can hardly avoid it, kitchen cupboards being what they are."

In The Courtroom

To back up her decree that men are more considerate of women who set a soothing table, the author-decorator points to famed Judge Anna Kross of New York's Family Relations Court. "She puts her courtroom on the home level, from pretty crystal glasses on the bench to gay draperies at the windows, to rose-etched knobs on the doors.

"Everybody feels so much at home when they come in to register their complaints that many a marriage has been saved."

See? Now go set the table real pretty and wait for the husbandly glow.

Might be wise to put in a steak, too.

Bananas From The Moon?

DURING the long polar night the temperature on the ground may be expected to fall close to the absolute Zero (—273 C.), but the day temperatures should be genial, though "micro-climates" depending on the altitude and inclination of the slope will vary a great deal ....

The polar region is interesting also from another point of view. Here the period of sunshine and warmth is sufficiently long for raising some terrestrial crops in airtight greenhouses. The lunar soil is probably very fertile, while unbroken insulation and reduced gravity should favour rapid growth. Moon-grown tomatoes, the size of pumpkins, enormous bananas and super-melons of delicate flavour would seem to be within the range of possibility....

The average range of temperatures will not be greatly different from that encountered on the high mountains of the Earth. The nights will, of course be uniformally cold and space-suits used for nightwork would have to be electrically heated, especially at the extremities.

—Our Neighbour Worlds, by **V.** *A. Firsoff (Hutchinson. 25/-).*

STICK-QUICK WALLPAPER

NEW YORK, (INS).

A NEW "do-it-yourself" wallpaper which is supposed to make it possible to paper a 9 by 12 room for $12 has just arrived on the market.

It's a no-trim, no-paste paper called "quick", and the manufacturer claims it will stick to any surface from cardboard to enamel paint.

"Quick," getting its first public demonstration at the Fifth Annual National Homefurnishings show, is said to be the first wallapaper with a built-in adhesive.

To put it up, you just cut off as much as needed, roll up the section drunk it in water for 30 minutes, let it unroll and press it down on the wall.

Rough spots can be eliminated with a sponge, and if you don't get it right the first time, you can unpeel it and paste it up all over again, since it takes 15 minutes for the adhesive to set.

Once the paper is hung and has dried, it can be washed. The Birge Company says it scrubbed one test sample 2,000 times without ill effects. However, it is not stain-proof.

For women, one big advantage of this paper is the fact that it can be hung one section each weekend, if necessary, without leaving the undone part of the wall in a messy condition.

JEWELS MAKE BEAUTY SHINE

PARIS, (INS).

NEW costume jewelry from Paris is aimed at making pretty girls prettier.

Paris Haute Couture houses, shops and windows are displaying ornaments to fit all types of clothes. There is a sporty type of costume jewelry wearable with ski-clothes, tweeds and sweaters.

Hubert de Givenchy, for instance, suggests cherry earrings for a make-believe Springtime in Winter. They are black and mounted on inch-long, stiff gold stems in bunches of three. Other sporty earrings give at the same time an Asiatic look to the wearer. They are little round Chinese Mandarin heads with long moustaches and a pig-tail dangling down from a girl's ears.

Even the popular loopy gypsy earrings come in new styles for the festive season. The nicest pair are large hoops covered with mink fur. Amusing are loop-earrings made of bamboo matched with a stiff bamboo necklace, bracelet and belt.

For evening the loop style is most dressy in black jet beads. For extra glamour and poise there is a long black jet cigarette holder to match. Jet jewelry is particularly suited to blondes.

A fairly large shield-like leather plate is the latest neck ornament in Paris. It is worn high up on the throat and fixed around the neck with a chain. It is of box-calf or pigskin and studded with nail-heads for daytime, while a black suede version with rhinestone studding is dressy enough for evening wear.

And for girls on the defence line, a pair of golden porcupine earrings with long needles will keep the boys where they belong.

At Dior costume jewelry has an antique touch. Amethysts, turquoises and topazes are set in elaborately worked metals. The necklaces and earclips made of these stones seem to date back to great-grandma's time and look like family jewels.

Pearls are fashionable if they have a grey, metallic shimmer. Two rows of large grey pearls are still elegant.

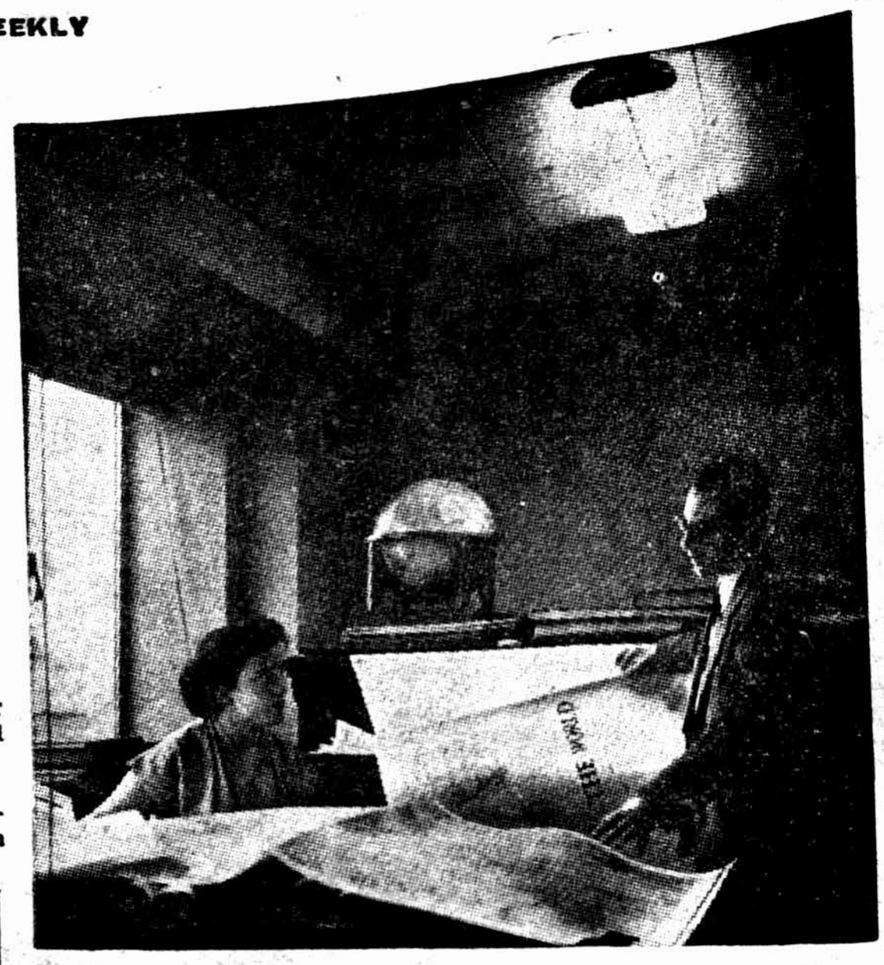
Dior's smartest ornaments are the new jewel "rosaries". On an elaborate metal chain coloured beads are threaded as on a rosary. Women in Paris buy them by the yard. You can wear such a chain wound around your wrist or in several rows around the neck.

Porcupine Earrings Keep Boys At Safe Distance

BY NORA W. MARTIN

Interpreter Has A Hard Time At U. N. Talkshop

THE workshop function of the capitol of the United Nations in New York City is seen by following a U.N. interpreter during a typical day through the three massive interconnected structures.



The library of U. N. headquarters is adjacent to and connected by tunnel with the Secretariat building. Working in the map room are Elli Rizon of Athens and Philip Goldman, a Polish-born naturalized American.

By Richad F. Dempewolff

AFTER six years of restless wandering, the United Nations General Assembly finally is established in its permanent home, between Forty-second and Forty-eighth Streets along New York City's East River—the last of three massive modern structures which cost dol. 67,500,000 and were hailed by former U. S. Ambassador Warren Austin as "The Capitol of Peace."

The 39-floor Secretariat, 72 feet wide, 287 feet long and 544 feet tall—a thin skyscraper resembling a book—dominates the scene. There administrative offices accommodating 3,600 personnel are located. The building's wide facades are glass from top to bottom, made up of tinted windows to reduce glare, with black-glass spandrels between floors. The narrow sides are startling windowless walls of Vermont marble.

Connected to the Secretariat and running along the river edge like a hyphen between it and the General Assembly is the five-story Conference Hall, a long (400 feet), low structure encircled by cantilevered balconies. In its upper floors are three massive chambers stretching out 135 feet in length and half as wide. There, under 25-foot ceilings, decorated with odd-shaped lighting and airduct panels, the Security, Trusteeship, and the Economic and Social councils hold forth around big horseshoe tables in front of the glass walls overlooking the river. Beneath these halls are three more committee rooms of equal proportion, and three sub-basements.

PHOTOSENSITIVE GLASS SET

Since the Secretariat is so tall and thin, its east and west faces catch plenty of wind and it sways a little. To keep this motion from cracking the walls of the Conference Hall where it joins the sky-scraper's base, engineers employed a clever device.

Conference Hall girders, instead of being rigidly secured to the Secretariat frame, rest on rockers under which are four layers of roller bearings. The skyscraper can teeter to all four points of the compass and those connecting girders merely ride in and out on their mounts leaving the Conference Hall still.

Joining the Conference Hall oy a connecting corridor of plate glass is the most unusual of all the buildings—the General Assembly If a canvas tarpaulin were stretched from four corner poles, it would indicate the general shape of the roof of this building. Just as sides of the tarpaulin sag in the middle and curve in along the sides, so does the roof of the big hall, pulling the English limestone sidewalls in with it. The south end is one vast recessed picture window set in a marble shadow frame. Behind it is the monumental lobby for delegates.

A visitor entering via the north end goes through doors in a wall of photosensitive glass set between marble columns. The glass has been exposed to stimulate translucent marble. The visitor finds himself in a lobby 75 feet high and facing three cantilevered balconies. A hair-pin curved step-ramp sweeps up to the first balcony, leading to elevators and public galleries of the auditorium.

All the interconnected buildings are so arranged that the press and public move through the first and third levels, bypassing the second. The second level, leading to the floors of all conference chambers, is for exclusive use of delegates, who move directly to it via escalators in their special lobbies.

Distinctive architecture is only half the story of this city within a city. Architect Wallace N. Harrison's "workshop" function may be seen by following any United Nations employee through a typical day. George Sherry, for instance, is one of the interpreters —the one, incidentally, who most often translates Mr. Vyshinsky's bombastic talks.

ELECTRONIC TUBES

If he is going higher he will head for the banks of elevators serving the various tiers of floors. There are no buttons to push.

He touches his finger to an "up" or "down" spot painted on a plastic arrow. Static electricity in his body energizes electronic tubes which activate the switches and relays controlling the cars.

He does not wait long, even in rush hours. The control system set for any time interval by the starter to conform with traffic flow, regulates stopping time on each floor and keeps cars moving.

If a couple of cars filled with passengers fail to stop for Sherry, a "forgotten-man" relay automatically goes into action after about 60 seconds and the next car coming by in the opposite direction will make a special stop and take him where he wants to go.

Sherry's office is just a cubbyhole on the seventeenth floor. But it can be changed overnight. Every office in the building is made of floor-to-ceiling steel partitions which fasten to outer-wall brackets. A few hours' work can switch a whole floor plan from cubicles and corridors to one vast space. All utility conduits are easily accessible beneath removable floor panels, and even built-in ceiling lights can be moved a foot in any direction and plugged in again.

INTERPRETER ON JOB

Suppose it is chilly or too warm. Any of Sherry's co-workers with outer offices can dial a 12-degree temperature change in the revolutionary heating and air-conditioning system, adjustable at more than 4,00 individual stations. Fresh air, gathered in massive equipment occupying the entire sixth, sixteenth and twenty-eighth floors, is blowing over local coils before emerging in any office. In cold weather the coils contain hot water. In summer they contain cold water.

Interpreting instantaneously, while someone is actually talking requires a special talent. Sherry must translate one sentence while listening to the next. "Actually," he says, "we do not translate—we paraphrase, summarize and transpose thoughts and ideas from one language to another. To do it we must be experts in the field that is being covered by the speaker or we would be lost."

That is why, before his 10 o'clock conferende appointment, Sherry will want to study Vishinsky's subject material for the day. First, he makes a call to the library.

The books he asks for are placed in a metal container which is stuffed into a 6-by-12-inch pneumatic tube. Travelling at 30 feet per second, it moves rapidly underground to the Secretariat basement where an attendant removes the material.

If Sherry were in the General Asembly, the attendant could send the smaller papers directly over there through a small four-inch tube system. Since it is just going upstairs, he puts books and all into a black plastic box. This goes on an endless chain belt, moving to the top of the Secretariat and back at 100 feet a minute. On a big panel the attendant sets a control which will automatically deposit the box at the seventeenth floor, where Sherry or a messenger will be waiting to pick it up. Within minutes of the time he called the library, Sherry's material is at hand.

At conference time, Sherry will go to a soundproof booth behind the double rows of windows which slice the walls of each auditorium. Five of these booths are set aside for interpreters who will convert the floor discussions into the United Nations' five official languages—French, Spanish, Russian, English and Chinese.

Sherry, who will put Vishinsky's words into English as fast as they are spoken, seldom has any advance idea of what will be said. But he knows it will be fast violent, and full of "quotes" from obscure Russian classics. Hence, Sherry will pick his way carefully because every word he utters is processed instantly through the fantastic simultaneous interpretation system.

DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

This is how it works: The various translations, along with the floor speech, simultaneously are piped through a master console, where the sound engineer can send up to five conversations through banks of amplifiers. Out goes the speech in different languages. **At any seat in the auditorium, the occupant simply turns a tiny six-position switch and taps into any one of the six channels. Thus he will hear the Vishinsky speech in any language he chooses. The translator seldom will be more than a few seconds behind the speaker.**

Visitors' chairs are equipped with standard headsets. Delegates at the conference table listen over miniature earpieces like those used in hearing aids.

Translatoins also are piped over to the executive and press offices in the Secretariat. There, receiving sets on the desk look like standard public-address-system boxes—with one exception. Beside the loudspeaker there is a dial. By dialling different combinations the man at the desk can tune into any hall and hear the speech in any translation he wants.

Suppose there is a back-and-forth debate going on. How will Sherry, sitting behind sound-proof glass, follow from one speaker to another? Between every pair of seats at the conference table there is a microphone. On his control console, the sound engineer has a pattern of finger switches laid out in the exact pattern of those microphones. Watching through the glass partition, he sees one man stop talking, another start. He switches off the microphone nearest the first speaker, throws in the one nearest the second. Hence, an entire debate can be fed into the system with no danger of feed-back from too many microphones.

THREE-TUBE RADIO SETS

Once in a while meetings are held outside U. N. headquarters where there are no electronic facilities. This problem is solved with tiny three-tube radio sets in plastic boxes.

Each delegate hangs one around his neck and plugs in a pair of earphones. The sets will handle seven channels—one for each translation, plus the floor.

A small, portable transmitter picks up and broadcasts the proceedings just as a full-size radio station would. Plenty of other things happen to Sherry's words as they pour from his lips. Down in a huge basement studio beneath the General Assembly the words are piped into a recording room where one of 12 recorders preserves them on lacquer platters for permanent storage. Or they may go on magnetic tape for temporary preservation until they can be sent to the tremendous underground printing plant and set in type—or mimeographed along with some 1,500,000 other sheets that often are processed in a single day.

By the time George Sherry goes down to the subterranean garage and weaves his car up the labyrinth of ramps to surface viaducts, he has had a full day. So have most other U. N. employees. But the glittering edifices will not close down.

An army of cleaning and maintenance personnel moves in—60 cleaning women and 130 porters. Fifteen miles of carpet in three-foot strips must be vacuumed with the huge, castered five-horsepower cleaners. Telescoping platform-hoist towers—the biggest stretching upward for 75 feet—enable cleaners to reach the highest points in the lobbies and dust the complex corners and cantilevered balconies. They even will reach the pinnacle of the General Assembly dome. Four thousand waste-baskets must be emptied, 3,000 Venetian blinds sponged, beautiful nickel-silver doors in the visitors' lobby must be steel-wooled with a special compound, and thousands of square yards of bare floors scrubbed and re-surfaced with nonskid preparation.

As for the windows, a crew of 14 window cleaners started working when the buildings were completed. They have not stopped yet, for as soon as they have made one round, it is time to begin again.

But for all the frustrating cycles both in the conference rooms and in the area around them, almost any U. N. employee will agree with architect Harrison—that he and his staff of 70 architects and engineers from dozens of countries have built one of the best workshops in the world.—Science Digest.

Gadgets Render Babel Of Tongues Intelligible

WIZARD OF POWER

(Continued from Page 12 Col. 5)

Smashing down into a power house or transmission line, it could upset a whole system with vast surges of electricity.

Steinmetz went at the problem in his usual way—with pencil and paper—and came up with a device that tamed the lightning, just as he had gentled the violence of AC. With it, the savage bolts went harmlessly into the ground, but magically kept regular current from following the discharged lightning.

Up to the day of his death in 1923, Steinmetz was still plotting new ways to probe the mystery of the thunderbolt.

Steinmetz's vision did not stop with the accomplishments that made possible electricity for everyone. Perhaps if he had lived longer, he might have carried out other projects. He predicted that some day cars without engines would skim silently along highways, and homes would be lighted without wires, by power sent through the air from immense broadcasting stations. He foresaw the day when science could solve a growing world food shortage by growing microscopic plants that would yield "crops" in hours, instead of months. And he pictured an era in which we could at last tap our greatest single resource — the radiant power of the sun.

Today, these prophecies do not seem so far-fetched. Science is moving ever closer toward realizing the dreams of America's great wizard of electricity, whose body may have been crippled but whose spirit soared.

Liberate Korea From Power Politics

PLAN TO RESOLVE DEADLOCK

THERE were five causes of the Korean War — Soviet expansionism, communism, the upheaval going on throughout the continent of Asia, the partition of Korea, and the unpopular regimes in both zones.

Russian imperialism in the Far East is a historical reality.

As pan-Slavism once proved a helpful tool for czarist imperialism, communism now serves the Soviet rulers. However, if Russia finds communism an effective way to expand the offensive in the Far East, and particularly in Korea, it is because the Soviet has been aided by other factors, one of them the widespread revolutionary fever. With increasing fury millions of Asians, aroused by poverty, resentful of foreign domination, and stirred by Western thought, are clamouring for what the late Sun Yat-sen termed "the three principles of the people"—nationalism, democracy, and livelihood. Their experience of these things is limited, but they know enough to realize that they are not only desirable but theirs by right. No power is strong enough to silence these people. The only way to deal with them is to sympathize with their aspirations and help them to help themselves, writes Channing Liem in the "Nation."

Communist Propaganda

Unfortunately, after World War II the Western powers were slow to realize what great changes were taking place in Asia. Some returned to their old trade of imperialism; others were undecided about the course they should follow. Meanwhile dire poverty and desire for self-rule made the Asians easy prey to Communist propaganda.

The Communist North Korean regime is sustained largely by intimidation and deception.

Cho Mansik, whom the North Koreans elected as their leader in the wake of Japan's surrender, was arrested shortly afterward because of his unbending patriotism and is now thought to be dead. The late Mr. Kiusic Kimm, a South Korean political leader who went to Pyong Yang in the spring of 1948 to persuade the North Korean regime to agree to the unification of the country, was reported by the Communist radio as having praised the Pyong Yang regime for its "great accomplishments." As a matter of fact, Dr. Kimm was given no opportunity to make any kind of statement. I was told this by Dr. Kimm himself and by others who were in Pyong Yang at the time.

One wishes one could speak differently of the government of South Korea today. To be sure, it has the appearance of a democracy, if only because of the presence of its allies. Some of the mistakes it has made were due to causes beyond its control. But the grim fact is that it persists in undemocratic practices and that the people, though they find the situation intolerable, dare not speak out. To be convinced one need only look at the record. At the elections to the National Assembly in May, 1950—which, incidentally, were held only at the prodding of the United States—the government candidates suffered a smashing defeat. At that time the people dared to vote as they did because they were not yet thoroughly intimidated by the government: the Korean war had not yet broken out and the presence of foreign powers preserved a measure of freedom.

Blank Cheque For Rhee

Dr. Rhee's open defiance of the Constitution in his campaign for reelection last year, his use of strong-arm tactics against the warning of the United States and the United Nations, and his more

DR. RHEE.

recent threats to resume fighting prove him a dangerous ally. If he is unchecked, a third world war may result that will destroy both victor and vanquished. A man so contemptuous of the policies of the friendly powers on whose help his country depends cannot be expected to heed the will of his own people.

This is not to say that Rhee's views are all wrong. One cannot help sympathizing with his reluctance to sit down with the Communists or to agree to an arrangement which will leave his country divided.

What makes him dangerous is his blindness to the fact that the Communists are already so powerful that we cannot destroy them without destroying ourselves in the process. The longer we allow Rhee to have his way, the more the masses of the people will turn against the free world.

It is little wonder, therefore, that the United Nations had tough going in Korea. The war was unifying Asia against us and thus playing into Russia's hands. Now the democracies must either declare war on Soviet Russia or wage a peaceful campaign to help the Asian peoples to realize their just aspirations and thus liberate them from Communist influence.

New Plan For Korea

This introduces the question: How can such a peaceful campaign be conducted? I submit the following points in the earnest hope that they will receive careful consideration:

1. Before the opening of the Korean Political Conference the free world should agree on a plan for Korea consistent with the principles of peace, justice, and democracy, a plan on which it is prepared to stand.

2. This plan should require (a) that Korea become a unified and neutral state, (b) that the unified democratic government of Korea be chosen in a nation-wide election supervised by the United Nations Commission on Korea, which should consist of representatives of neutral states; (c) that the election be delayed until economic rehabilitation has reached such a level that those in power cannot exploit economic misery for their selfish ends; (d) that the rehabilitation programme be administered by the United Nations Commission on Korea; (e) that within a minimum necessary period of time all foreign troops in Korea be replaced by security forces supplied by the neutral nations; (f) that these security forces be under the direction of the United Nations Commission on Korea, whose decisions shall be determined by majority rule; (g) that these forces be withdrawn from Korea when the unified Korean government has, with the help of the United Nations, created its national defense force.

Recognition Of Peking

3. If the enemy accepts the plan, the United Nations members of the Korean Political Conference should agree to receive the Peking regime as a member of the United Nations as soon as all foreign troops have been withdrawn from Korea, and recommend a conference of the great powers to produce an over-all agreement on all major issues, including the neutralization of Germany, a guaranty of security for Russia against German aggression, and the like.

The plan outlined above may not be perfect, but it includes all the points that must be dealt with. It seeks to eliminate the causes of the tragedy in Korea and to restore peace with justice in the Far East and elsewhere.

Last but not least, it puts the whole question of war or peace squarely in the lap of Moscow and Peking.

If the enemy persists in intransigence, how should the free world respond? This question must also be faced, for it is entirely possible that the Communist leaders may prefer an indefinite crisis. The partisans of the North Korean regime are already bitterly denouncing those whom they call "neutrals," which can only mean that they are not interested in a peace that disallows the Pyong Yang dictatorship. So the world is witnessing the curious spectacle of Pyong Yang and Seoul singing the same tune.

In such case the surest way to ultimate victory is to emphasize once again that the United Nations' proposed plan may still be accepted and to concentrate upon turning South Korea into a model free nation by bringing economic well-being to the masses, instituting political reforms, and setting up an adequate defense force along the Thirty-eighth Parallel. This programme would not only clarify the West's position but prove its sincerity through positive action. It would force the enemy to make concessions, for he knows that without the Asian millions to mislead and exploit he cannot hope to win the war. To many in the free world it may seem an admission of defeat, for it is a departure from traditional warfare. But there is only one alternative—to enter upon a war of annihilation in which everything we fought for would vanish.

Director Of Signals Air H.Q.

WING Commander K. A. Joseph has been appointed Director of Signals, Air H. Q. in the rank of Group Captain from December 29. He will take over from Group Captain E. C. Passmore, of the Royal Air Force, who is leaving for the United Kingdom, after having served with the Indian Air Force for over three years

The seniormost officer in the Signals Branch of the Indian Air Force, Wing Commander Kanianthra Alexander Joseph is the first I.A.F. officer to be appointed as Director of Signals at Air Headquarters.

He was commissioned in the Technical (Signals) Branch of the Indian Air Force 11 years ago. After completing a Signals course at Cranwell in the U.K.,

WING COMMANDER JOSEPH

he was posted to No. 22 Anti-Aircraft Co-operation Unit and later to No. 2 I.A.F. Squadron as the Unit Signals Officer. In 1946, he served as a staff officer at Air H.Q. and, two years later, was appointed Deputy Director of Signals.

In 1949 he was given command of No. 3 Air Force Ground Training School at Jalahalli where airmen are trained in higher signals technical trades.

TECHNICAL DIPLOMAS

Prior to joining the Indian Air Force, Wing Commander Joseph served with the Royal Air Force. Earlier he qualified as an electronic engineer from Marconi College, Chelmsford and was employed as an engineer at the Marconi Works for the first three years of World War II. He has successfully completed a number of specialised Signals' Courses abroad and in August this year he graduated from the Defence Services Staff College at Wellingdon.

Forty-year-old Wing Commander Joseph whose home is in Travancore State, is a science graduate and an Associated Member of the British Institute of Radio Engineers. He has a few other technical Diplomas to his credit.

When Group Captain K. A. Joseph takes over as Director of Signals, Air H.Q. on December 29, the Directorate of Technical Services will be the only one left to have an R.A.F. officer controlling it.

It will be recalled that last year Group Captain H. Moolgavkar took over as Director of Operations and two weeks ago Group Captain G. B. Singh was appointed Director of Equipment.

SINO-INDIAN PARLEYS ON TIBET

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 5)

out. The storm, however, blew over. Both India and China have come to appreciate each others attitude better. China must have learnt that India is in no mood to tolerate 'foreign pressure' of any sort. On the other hand, India has great respect for the independence and prestige of China; in fact, she has all along pleaded for China's recognition in the world councils. It may be taken for granted that psychologically the ground is well prepared for the coming conference.

AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE

Its agenda does not probably include any items involving political controversy. The political sovereignty of China over Tibet has never been questioned by India; even the British Government in this country before 1947 did not do so. And present-day India has certainly no intention to raise the issue. What has got to be discussed is merely a matter of administrative detail, since the day-to-day goverrance of Tibet is more systematic than in the olden days.

The agenda has been officially explained in India thus. First, the date and manner of the withdrawal of the Indian guards protecting the telegraphic installations between Gyantse and Yatung have got to be decided. There is no dispute about the withdrawal. Secondly, a date has to be fixed for the handling over to China of the telegraphic installations hitherto owned and managed by India's representatives.

Thirdly, a formal agreement has to be concluded over the continuation of traditional facilities to Indian pilgrims and traders in Western Tibet. India possesses informal assurances on this matter.

But the possibility is not to be dismissed of the two Powers taking advantage of the meeting to exchange views on the general situation in East Asia and other matters. The present opportunity is too good to be lost to know each other's mind. This is but a reasonable surmise, for otherwise the Indian Ambassador in Peking, Mr. Raghavan, would not have come to New Delhi all the way from Peking to discuss merely non-controversial matters with the Government of India.

I.N.F.S.

Now Electric Motors Operate Belfry Of Notre Dame

PARIS, (INS).

THE push-button age has come to the historical belfry of Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris.

Instead of human brawn, electric power is now used to toll all the bells lodged in the classical Gothic towers flanking the famed landmark in the French capital.

Last to bow to the march of progress was "Emmanuel" the huge, deep-toned bell that was cast in 1686.

Measuring more than eight feet in diameter, the 14-ton bell required eight men to work. Now, two synchronized electric motors activate its 916-pound clapper.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay presided over the prize distribution of the Gokhale Education Society, Girgaum, last Sunday. On the right Principal T. A. Kulkarni is seen addressing the gathering while Mr. Morarji Desai is in the chair. On the left is a view of the gathering.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Towing Along

The Bombay Hockey Umpires have decided to tow the line with the B.P.H.A. rather than be exterminated. They have agreed to cooperate entirely and the first step has been the addition of substitute umpires to take the place of the irregulars.

No doubt this is going to cost the B P H.A. quite a tidy sum, but if they have to be served then the price must be paid.

The other point raised was the poor standard of umpiring. Good umpires and umpiring is promised. I have seen during the past week one particular umpire doing games daily. Why? Is he making up for lost time or are there no other whistlers around.

Inauguration

The All-India Schools' Hockey Championship was inaugurated at the B.P.H.A. ground on Sunday, December 20 on a rather tame note.

It was rather a sad sight to see a very mediocre attendance on a Sunday evening where usually about 6,000 to 8,000 people turn up to see their stars in action. Stars do not a team make; it is team work and co-ordination that provide the glory of a game where 11 men have to combine their talent to outwit their rival's wits.

The schoolboys were certainly not a nervous lot. Fine stickwork, neat passing and hard-hitting characterised their game, but the important thing that matters in the result was absent goals. Poor marksmanship. These youngsters have not yet picked up the idea of many senior stars. They have no idea that a ball is liable to cause more damage when hit first time from the top of the semi-circle than when a player delays and allows his opponents to crowd him out.

The exit of Mysore and Bhopal, though superior in all respects, was caused by the blunders of their forwards in the semi-circle. Delhi, too, could have capitalized on the few chances that came their way.

Bombay's Success

The National Table Tennis Championships ended at Trivandrum last week in a blaze of glory for Bombay, but there is quite a bit of bad taste eft in the mouths of those who were the guests of the Trivandrum Association.

The general complaint from participating teams and officials was the poor quality of food served. Besides there was very little of variety, especially for those who were non-vegetarians. No provision was either made for their boarding outside because this would cause extra expenses to the host organisation.

I consoled some of the players and officials that went from Bombay that the food situation in the South is rather precarious and there are things we have to put up with.

But they retorted that the host nation have to provide the daily finance of about Rs. 8 a day for boarding and lodging if organisations are not satisfied with their own arrangements. Will some explanation be forthcoming from the All India T. T Association.

'Varsity Boxing

The Bombay University Boxing Championships provided rather poor fare. The material available in the ring had little intention of mastering the art of pugilism, except win honours by blind hitting or round arm swinging.

Siddharth retained the honours by a narrow margin of 4 points win over St. Xavier's. J. Dias of St. Xavier's was easily the best boxer in the ring.

Interest Dying

The keen interest college students take in their Inter-collegiate cricket matches seems to be on the wane. I have noticed during the past few years a very steady decline and that is probably due to students being tied down to their books and lecture rooms, rather than take interest in sports events.

On questioning some of the students at the various grounds, I found the plain and simple reason. We cannot miss a single lecture or we will be marked absent for the whole day. Yes, Principals of Colleges are concerned more about the lecture room and the ultimate examination results.

I am not blaming every one of Bombay's college principals for this, but this is the general case. Since the University has thought it fit to take so much interest in the various sports events, I fail to see why heads of institutions do not co-operate. It would be even better, but that may be asking too much, if the University declared a series of holidays for the final match at least.

I was forced to burst out on this subject for the simple reason that last week, I found barely 500 students watching the Collegiate final between Ruia and Siddharth at the Brabourne Stadium. Mind you each of these Colleges have at least 2,000 students on their rolls.

Ruia College broke Siddharth's winning streak of successes for the past 3 years in a row. They won by 6 wickets

College Cricket

The standard of college cricket has been on the upward trend and quite a bit of material is available judging by the performances of rival players who figure prominently, ooth in the college outfits and in State sides, even so as test players.

S. D. Rege, R. B. Kenny, N. S. Tamhane, B. G. Gowadia of Siddharth, while C. T. Patankar, V. G. Lele and Chitre did yeomen service for Ruia. Mehli Irani, Nari Contractor of St. Xavier's. These are but a few. What about Sunderam, M. L. Apte, etc., etc.

The University Sports Board has done a big bit to raise this standard, then, why not add lustre by getting support from student spectators?

Disgraceful

Disgraceful has been the behaviour of one who has been bevelled into discipline on and off the field!

This is going to be even more stunning when one hears that a mere schoolboy Anthony Antao of St. Joseph's Night School was given marching orders at Naigaum for ungentlemanly conduct.

It is sensational when one knows that this player and another of his teammates, Felix D'Valles, who joined the low trick later are both members of the Chief Minister's XI.

The Chief Minister's XI which consists of representatives from various schools in Bombay has been brought up on lines of discipline both on and off the field. A player or players of this team are therefore bound to set an example for the rest.

If the example shown now is only a beginning, it is high time that the parent body deals with these budding stars in the right manners—with a firm hand. They must now be made an example off.

Imagine a schoolboy trying to tell an umpire that he does not know the rules of the game. Umpire Pinto was absolutely right in turning these youngsters off. I also hope that the school authorities decide to do likewise because those who flagrantly decide to overpower their superiors or the law are unfit to bear the fair name of the institution they represent.

Jack Dempsey Back On Broadway

By John Barrington

NEW YORK, (INS).

JACK DEMPSEY is back on Broadway.

Back on the gaudy, now grown tawdry Gay White Way that is, somehow, irrevocably part of the Dempsey legend—a legend in itself entwined with the golden age of sports, prohibition Tex Rickard, Babe Ruth and a world now dead.

Today's athlete walks a different path. He is beset by taxes, television and the atom bomb. He lives in a world where many pressures force him, not into the mold of an heroic personality, but rather that of a jaded businessman.

But not so Dempsey. In his heyday, in the time when a dollar was all his own, or nearly all, 'tis said he earned nine million of 'em—and, with the able assistance of his manager, Jack Kearns, spent them all.

By the standards of most of us today, he spent the fortune—blew it is the word—unwisely. But he had fun. Many's the time, oldtimers remember, when Dempsey or Kearns, in some forgotten speakeasy or other, set up champagne for the house at $25 the bottle.

The cold agate type of the "Ring Record Book", boxing's compendium of past performance, reminds that Dempsey, some five years after he lost the title to Gene Tunney, "came back" in 1931 and '32 to appear in more rings against more opponents than he ever had in younger, balmier days.

These were exhibitions of course, for Dempsey, unlike Joe Louis, never tempted fate by trying to hold his own in the higher echelons. But Dempsey—only 36 and considerably younger than Jersey Joe Walcott when he held the heavyweight title—performed some prodigious feats nevertheless.

There was one night in Spokane, for instance, when he took on five different opponents on the same night. The first four of these—long forgotten gentlemen named Elgin Taylor, Dee Richmond, Big Bill Neering and Tony Talerico—Dempsey kayoed in the first round.

The fifth, somebody named Cyclone Thompson, somehow eluded a similar fate. He contrived to last two rounds and retire under his own steam.

Although Jack Dempsey's restaurant has been a Broadway landmark for many years, his own connection for some time has been nebulous at best. It was common knowledge that someone else held the franchise and bought the use of Jack's name.

But recently he gave a party to announce that he has "taken over both financial and personal control" of the restaurant. Within less than a fortnight, Dempsey had been revealed in a national magazine as a "champion mother" to two teen-aged daughters, has been engaged—and quickly un-engaged—to a rich widow and has gotten back in the restaurant business.

Whether or not one event has had any connection with another, Broadway people are glad to see him back. It is, they say, like old times.

FISTICUFFS AND FISH HAVE LOT IN COMMON

By Joe Thomas

LONDON, (INS).

THE man who may one day become world boxing czar thinks that fish and fistfights have a lot in common, at least from the sales standpoint.

Jack Solomons put it this way:

"If you sell fish—as I do—give 'em big fish. If you promote fights.—as I do—give 'em big fights. Stick to this way of doing business and you can't go wrong."

Britain's 52-year-old top promoter, also a prosperous fishmonger, told reporters:

"I have been asked if I would run the International Boxing Club of New York if ill-health compels the president, Jim Norris, to retire."

If Solomons becomes head of the I.B.C. he would be the most important promoter in world history, since this club controls all the important boxing in the United States.

Solomons would retain his powerful London promotions— at Harringay Earl's Court and White City—and his co-operation with prominent promotors abroad.

Solomons admitted that he had been asked if he would consider taking over from Norris if the latter retired, but he refused to give more details.

"My dear friend, Jim Norris," he said, "has been very ill and is now recuperating in Miami. Until I know difinitely that he will retire from the I.B.C. it is not correct for me to comment further."

Solomons has been a promoter for the past 30 years.

He was born in the basment of a fried fish shop in London's East End Petticoat Lane. He came into the world with two perfectly formed teeth and five fingers and a thumb on each hand, His mother was horrified at having given birth to a twelve digited freak but an early amputation of the superfluous fingers put her mind at rest.

How did he become interested in boxing? His sister married a fighter and then his best pal was unable to fulfil an engagement at the Blackfriars Ring so Solomons took his place.

But after three professional fights Solomons business instinct told him that it was more profitable and less painful to encourage others to do the scrapping.

He joined a small syndicate and promoted fights in a disused church, renamed the place the Devonshire Sporting Club, and charged 24 cents for ringside seats, and 14 cents for the balcony. He even ran Sunday morning shows and provided his patrons with breakfast.

3 Mink Skins Free With Mouton Lamb Coat

By PHYLLIS BATTELLE

NEW YORK, (INS)

Talk about your suits with two pairs' of pants—the fur fashion industry has an even bigger bargain.

A crafty New York firm called Erdheim, Zeiger & Green this winter is showing the latest gimmick: three detachable mink skins free with every mouton lamb coat!

Now this is more of a gallant gesture than it appears, because mouton lamb is an inexpensive fur which takes on new "class" in the beastie world when it's mink-linked.

What's more, the mink pocket flaps and collar, when removed from the coat, can be elegant dressup equipment for basic suits and dresses.

The mink trimmings, incidentally, are ranch. The mouton is processed. And the coat itself is a hip-length, boxy job with deep roll-back cuffs and a swaggery fillip to the back.

Punch Lines!

A PUNCH and Judy man broke new ground out on Islay recently. The children had never met Mr. Punch before, and I asked the man how they had reacted.

"About average," he said, "nothing extreme. You have to go to the south of England and Glasgow for that. Then, again, Mr. Punch!' "

*

The author had tried his hand writing for the stage. "I can't tell you how long I have laboured on this manuscript," he told the producer, "polishing a scene here, adding a line there."

"Ah," said the producer, "I see—all work—and no play."

I asked him what he meant.

"Well, you see," he said, "in the south they're soft. When the fighting starts they cry for their mothers. Terrible soft they are. But there's not much of that in Glasgow. In Glasgow they stand up on the seats and shout: 'Bash him

Solomons To Tie Up With 'Bobo'

By Joe Thomas

LONDON, (INS).

BOXING promoter Jack Solomons is flying to New York on December 17 to do business with Carl "Bobo" Olson, holder of the world middleweight title.

Solomons wants Olson to fight in a British ring next June, with his title at stake against the 24-year-old up-and-coming boy from Trinidad, Yolande Pompey, or, if Olson prefers, another crack at Randolph Turpin.

"I shall offer Olson good money for a title fight with either Pompey or Turpin," said Solomons. "I will let Olson make his own choice. If he should win in June then he can have a fight with the other in September."

Pompey, unbeaten in his amateur and professional career, is a knockout specialist. At Harrngay Stadium on December 8 he put American Jimmy Slade to slep in the second round. In his previous fighth he knocked out the American Ray Barnes in less than 12 minutes.

Boxing scribes are clamouring for Pompey to meet Turpin but Jack Burns, manager of Pompey, wants, no part of it.

"Turpin has had three chances for the world title already," said Burns, "and I am not interested in Pompey being used as a stepping stone for Turpin. Pompey has worked hard for a title shot and our immediate interest is a fight with Olson.

If the American boxing authorities decide that there is another fighter who has equal claim for a title fight, then we are prepared to prove again that Pompey should get his chance," Burns added.

While in America Solomons plans to finalise the fight between Roland LaStarza and the British heavyweight champion, Don Cockell, at Earl's Court Stadium London on March 30, and he will have talks with Al Weill, manager of Rocky Marciano.

"If Cockell can beat La Starza then there is no reason why he should not fight Marciano," Solomon said.

They Never Come Back

Only Three Boxers Have Regained The Middles

"THEY never come back" has been an axiom which has held good in what is generally regarded as the foremost division in Boxing the heavyweight division right down boxing's long history not one titleholder, however high his rating as an all-time great is has regained the crown he once wore. Still in the fistic world's most glamorous and colourful division — the middleweight division—this golden rule as it were has been broken, but only on three rare occasions.

BY OSCAR D. RAJASOORIYA

With the tremendous buildup and 'bal-hoo' for the World Heavy-weight Title fight between Marciano and La Starza, interest in all other activities in boxing were shelved. But now that the 'big fight is over, the international affair which the middleweight title fight between Britain's Turpin and America's 'Bobo' Olson has turned out to be, has caught the public fancy and with the discussion of the merits of the two contestants, the former glories of this division are being recalled.

Next to the Heavy-weights the Middle-weights have always been in the limelight and over the years this division has produced such brilliant and outstanding performers that interest in the division has never waned. It is also a division in which there has existed the most hotly disputed controversies over titles and a division which for long periods has had more than one 'champion' reigning at the same time.

The present tangle, which was however quickly solved and now has Turpin facing Olson for undisputed world honours is the third such mix-up the Middle-weight division has experienced since the the turn of the century.

A SCRAMBLE

Stanley Katchel's tragic death threw the middle-weights into a mix-up which lasted nearly three years. The claim for the vacant crown saw many fights in and out of the ring. Billy Papke who as Turpin of today had knocked out Ketchel the titleholder, only to lose his newly won crown in the same manner a few months later, claimed the title. But on March 5, 1913 he lost his claim to world honours when he was beaten on a foul by another American named Frank Klaus. This bout was staged in Paris.

For 18 years after that there was method in the movement of the title from one to another. This same period saw many colourful performers and many great names were added to the already imposing list in this division. Among them were such greats as Johnny Wilson, Harry Greb, Tiger Flowers and Mickey Walker.

Late in 1931 when Mickey Walker who was nicknamed 'The Toy Bulldog' gave up his title to try his luck against heavier men, he started a scramble for the title which to date is the most long-drawn out in any division in the history of boxing.

The two ruling bodies in America. The National Boxing Association and The New York Commission failed to agree and for a little over ten years there were no less than sixteen champions; in this period too there were many famous fighters who claimed the title. Among them were Vince Dundee, Marcel Thil, the Frenchman, Freddie Steele, Fred Apostoli, the brilliant Phillipino Cefferino Garcia, Ken Overlin and Tony Zale.

ONE OF THREE

The first of all the claimants to become the undisputed world champ was Tony Zale, when he won a unanimous 15-round decision against the National Boxing Association's candidate Georgie Abrahams. Zale went down in the history of the division as one of the three fighters to regain his title when after losing a sensational battle against Rocky Graziano on a knock-out in 6 rounds in Chicago on July 16, 1947, he came back to regain his title with a three-round knockout.

This was another sensational affair for a battered and bleeding Zale caught Graziano with a paralysing left which saw Graziano take the count on his haunches.

This was the second time a middleweight had regained the title. On November 26, 1908 just two months after he was knocked out in 12 rounds by Billy Papke Stanley Ketchel known as the "Michigan Assassin" won back his crown.

Turpin who fights Olson soon will be the fourth champion to win back his lost laurels if he succeeds. He was involved the third time that a champion won back his crown. Turpin won a 15 round decision to create one of the biggest upsets of recent times, to take the middleweight title from the dusky head of the fabulous Sugar Ray.' The Harlem Hotshot however came back to knock Turpin out in 10 rounds in their return in New York on September 12, 1951.

SHOT DEAD

Tragedy too has dogged the rulers of the middleweight division through the years. The famous Stanley Ketchel rated with the best champions of all time is the one who gave Jack Johnson a terrific tussle before being flattered in the twelfth round was shot dead in the prime of his life when only 23 years old.

Harry Greb the only man to defeat the great Gene Tunney, had a riotous ring career over 14 years. He fought for the major part of his career with only one eye and died on the operating table when undergoing an operation to save his good eye.

Only four years ago tragedy overtook that brilliant North African Marcel Cerdan who fought under the flag of France. Cerdan died when the plane he was travelling to the United States crashed in the Azores killing all aboard. Cerdan at the time had lost his title to Jack La Motta 'The Bronx Bull' and was returning to the U.S.A. for the return bout.

Interest in this colourful division has rarely waned through the years. The last ruler of the midldeweights Ray Robinson has now gone down in ring history as one of the best of all time. He held two titles and it was only virtually an act of God in the form of heat prostration that robbed him of his third when he collapsed against Joey Maxim when he had the lightheavy Champion completely outclassed.

Brilliant performers such as the 'Harlem Sugar Baby' and many others who have preceded him, mingled with the very often tragic circumstances under which the champions have lived and died have kept interest alive.

Turpin or Olson whoever becomes champion will also make colourful title-holders in their own way. They have had eventful careers and possess all the assets of top-fight fighters.

Racing Does Not Pay Well

COSTS £ 800 TO KEEP HORSE IN TRAINING

LONDON.

RACEHORSE owners and trainers in Britain have found the sport hard going from a financial point of view since the war, their difficulties were stressed at a recent meeting of the Racehorse Owners' Association held in London.

Sir Malcolm McAlpine, President of the Association, said it cost an owner over 800 pounds sterling a year to keep a horse in training and the average return was only £200.

But it was not the owner's position, difficult as it obviously is on these figures, that Sir Malcolm stressed in his speech. It was for trainers, "the backbone of the industry," that he made a special plea.

Britain had always been fortunate in having trainers of the highest integrity and brains, he declared. "Can trainers of the great type we have had in the past continue in the present financial position?" he asked. "I ave great doubts about it."

Trainers mostly relied on their share in the stakes for their income, Sir Malcolm said. It was customary for owners to give ten per cent of the stakes won to their trainers, but stakes today did not represent the element they should in the financial structure of the sport.

If the financial position was trained for owners it was obvious that ten per cent. of the stakes would not bring remuneration to trainers commensurate with their job.

Another speaker, Mr. Gerald Judd, stated that prize money was becoming deplorable in the National Hunt sport. Recently there were 50 entries for a race. and the prize money was only £102, he declared. Stating that many small owners found it very difficult to carry on, he suggested that many courses could at least raise their stakes.

One relief for the sport's financial difficulties, which has long been advocated, is the abolition or reduction of taxation on the totalisator and it was stated that the outcome of delicate negotiations on the subject were awaited by the racing industry with "renewed expectations."

It has long been a sore point with racing men that the totalisator surplus which is ploughed back into the sport is subject to taxation just as if the tote existed for gain.

Part of the tote surplus goes to help owners in the shape of increased prize money and assistance towards the cost of sending runners to the tracks. If the surplus were not taxed, it is estimated that the amount of about half a million pounds sterling available for distribution annually, would be doubled. Obviously this would go some way to help the sports finances, though it would not cover the overall deficit incurred by owners.

FOR AND AGAINST THE FARTHING

Farthings began in 1279: why they were not introduced sooner is clear enough; four small coins took more labour than one penny. Typical rates for 1279 to 1344 were per pound of coin: 5½d. per pence, 7d. for half-pence and 9¼d. for farthings. ....

The smaller coins were not welcome to all; the Church and collectors of charity grumbled: "Men give God the least, they fee him with a farthing." None the less, money entered more into the detail of daily life, and the next two centuries are rife with complaints that too few halfpence and farthings were made.

—*The Mint*, by Sir John Craig (Cambridge University Press. 70/-).

CHESS

MIKENAS' ANALYSIS OF ALEKHINE'S DEFENCE

MIKENAS the Russian expert on Alekhine's defence had published an analysis in Schachmaty, and Zwetkoff, the Bulgarian champion having studied this used it against Szabo in the 1947 Hilversum, European Zonal tournament.

Szabo had not seen this and brilliantly refuted the variation in the over the board tussle.

Zwetkoff turned so bitter about the episode that whenever the name of Mikenas was uttered he would start cursing him violently in Bulgarian. He ultimately wrote a bitingly critical article about the analysis by Mikenas.

The Szabo-Zwetkoff game went on as follows: 1. P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3. P-Q4, P-Q3; 4. P-QB4, Kt-Kt3; 5. P-B4, PXP; 6. BPXP, Kt-B3; 7. Kt-KB3, B-Kt5; 8 P-K6, PXP; 9. P-B5, P-K4; 10. PXKt, P-K5; and now Mikenas' analyss gave 11. P-KR3, B-R4; 12. P-KKt4, PXKt; 13. PXB, P-K4 with a fine game for Black: but Szabo played 11. P-Q5! and soon obtained a won game.

Alekhine's Defence

WHITE:—Smyslov.
BLACK:—Mikenas.

1. P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3. P-Q4. P-Q3; 4. P-QB4. Kt-Kt3; 5 PXP, KPXP; 6. B-K2 (*1), P-Q4, 7. P-B5, KKt-Q2, 8. Kt-KB3, B-K2; 9. Castles, Kt-B1 (*2), 10. Kt-K5, QKt-Q2; 11. P-B4, KtXKt; 12. BPXKt, Kt-K3 (*3); 13. B-K3, Castles; 14. Kt-Q2, P-B4; 15. PXP e.p., BXKBP; 16. Kt-B3, Q-K2; 17. Q-Kt3 (*4), P-B3; 18. QR-K1. Q-QB2 (*5); 19. B-Q3, B-Q2; 20 Q-B2, P-KKt3; 21. B-KR6, KtXQP; 22. KtXKt, BXKt ch; 23. K-R1, RXR ch; 24. RXR, Q-K4 (*6); 25. BXP, PXB; 26. QXP ch, K-R1 (*7); 27. B-K3 draw agreed (*8).

Comments

(*1) Better is 6. Kt-QB3 which does not allow Black's freeing P-Q4 move.

(*2) Preferable is Castles followed by B-B3; Black was proud of this intricate Knight manoeuvring, but it's nett results seems to be to bring his King into considerable danger.

(*3) Since White now has good attacking chances on the King-side Black correctly strikes back in the centre and hits at White's weak point on Q4.

(*4) In order to retain the initiative it is essential to keep the pieces working harmoniously together, so 17. Q-Q2 is correct.

(*5) The Queen must be taken out of the reach of White's Rook otherwise White will play B-Q3 followed by B-KB4 and B-Q6.

Instructive Defence

(*6) It is instructive from the point of view of defence of such positions, that the saving clause is the centralisation of the Queen.

(*7) The Black defence now appears to have won through and the White Rook being pinned to the back rank through threats of mate one might think White was lost. But now comes a pretty move.

(*8) Now if 27....BxB; Black's Bishop is in the way of his Queen and White wins by R-B7; while if 27....QxB; 28. Q-R5 ch, K-Kt1; 29. Q-B7 ch with a draw by repitition of moves.

Q Pawn Gruenfeld Defence

WHITE:—Golombek.
BLACK:—Thomas.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 3. P-K3, P-KKt3; 4. P-B4, B-Kt2; 5. Kt-B3, Castles; 6. Q-Kt3, P-K3 (*1); 7. B-Q2, Kt-B3 (*2); 8. PxP, PxP; 9. B-Kt5, Kt-QR4 (*3); 10. Q-R4, P-B3; 11. B-Q3, Kt-B5; 12. BxKt, PxB; 13. QxBP B-K3; 14. Q-K2, P-B4; 15. Castles KR, R-B1; 16. KR-Q1, PxP; 17. KtxP, B-B5; 18. Q-B3, Q-K2; 19. QR-B1, KR-Q1; 20. B-K1, Kt-Q4; 21. Kt-B5 (*4), PxKt; 22. KtxKt, BxKt; 23. RxR, RxR; 24. QxB, BxP; 25. QxBP, R-Q1; 26. Q-Kt4 ch, K-R1; 27. RxR ch, QxR; 28. Q-Kt4, B-K4; 29. QxP, Q-Q8; 30. Q-Kt4, K-Kt1; 31. P-Kt3 and Black resigned (*5).

Notes

(*1) It is not as yet necessary to obscure the action of his Queen Bishop; better is 6....P-B3.

(*2) There is a good old rule which says that one should not play the Knight in front of the QBP in a Queen's Pawn Opening, and this position is no exception. Again P-B3 was indicated.

(*3) On R4 the Knight is not only out of play but in actual danger. Correct was 9....Kt-K2 followed by P-B3.

(*4) A combination that breaks up Black's Kingside and leads to a quick win.

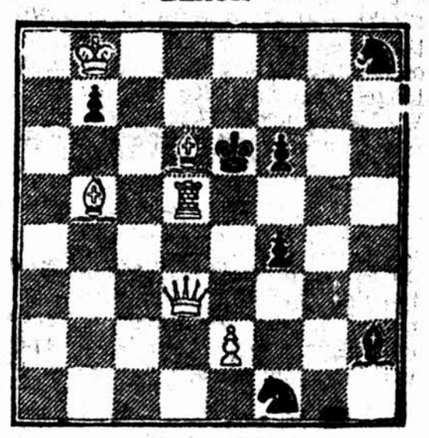
(*5) With two Pawns to the good and no counter-chances for Black. White's win is only a question of time.

—*Bhalchandra V. Khare*

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 67

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week. Problem No. Key move:—Q-Kt8.

And the children were happy because they had the horse with a straw hat.

Dick Dobbin And His Straw Hat

DICK Dobbin didn't mind going to the Fair very much, although he would have to stand doing nothing almost all day long. It was the straw hat with places for his ears, the bright ribbon on his mane, and the coloured blanket that he felt were all very tiresome. The coloured blanket, especially because it made it hard to swish his tail. And swishing was very nice, especially at a fair on a warm day.

He'd hardly slept that night, thinking of the straw hat!

"What horse wears a straw hat? Do they think I'm just a hayseed to be laughed at?" he asked himself.

But Dick was a gentle horse and he'd been on the farm long enough to take everything as it came along. "Well, I suppose I'm cleaner than usual. I've had a good currying, my hoofs trimmed, my tail trimmed, and the gold on my light harness polished," he gently snorted, and scuffed a hoof along the wide crack in his stall.

"And I don't have to work very much at the Fair, I just have to be kind to children and that isn't hard. After all, I don't like people fussing around my mane, and the children can't reach that, I can just bend down to them and talk softly."

●

Then, Dick stopped talking to himself. He heard Roll, the stable boy, coming across the yard walking happily, he thought.

Roll muttered a few words, and Dick heard the harness rattle in the quiet morning air.

Dick wished he hadn't craned his neck around so soon. For there it was — that stylish hat, that rough straw hat that made his ears hard to wiggle. "I'm not a man. I'm a horse!" he snorted.

But he guessed that Roll didn't hear him, for before he knew it, he felt his ears being pushed through the holes, and the hat wiggled and wiggled until it sat on his head.

Pretty soon he was hitched up to the buckboard, and soon they were off, after the wagon had been loaded with jellies, aprons, hooked rugs, potato salad, vegetables from the garden, and even some pine benches.

The open road Dick liked. He ambled along, enjoying the summer day and the shady parts under the elms near the brook.

"I'm glad that people are going to be happy, though, even if they will make fun of me," Dick considered.

"I'll have my fill of sugar, maybe peanuts, and someone always lets me lick their ice cream plates up. I think it's just because they want to see my big, heavy tongue," he thought.

●

Then he felt the reins pulling over his right shoulder, he heard some unaccustomed noises and knew that they had arrived at the Fair. In the quiet lane, under the overhanging elms, Dick stepped carefully, passing other wagons on their way.

He was reined up, unhitched from the wagon, and lead beyond the bustle of people setting up tables and booths. Unless he was needed to pull something, he would stay there for several hours. It wasn't long, though, before he heard sounds of people talking together.

He heard someone say: "Yes it's too bad, but Fireball the pony won't be here this year to give the children rides."

Another voice said, "Couldn't we use one of the horses?"

"Yes", said another. "What about that one, that big gentle one over there—with that funny straw hat? He's been at the Fairs here for years. He's kind and likes children, and they will be delighted to ride a horse that's wearing a hat!"

It wasn't long before Roll strolled over, patted Dick in the long hollow of his brown back, and took off the pretty blanket that made his tail so hard to swish. Intead he felt a saddle on his back that tickled when the buckle was fitted under his stomach. It wasn't really a saddle, but it was just enough support to help the kids from falling off. Then Roll gave the straw hat a touch that set it at a smart angle, and led Dick Dobbin forward.

lands-

●

Just then, the first rider came bouncing over to him. A little blond boy with big eyes and a new green suit. But when he stood real close to Dick, and saw how high he was, the little boy started to whimper. Dick swished his ears, and became even more gentle and still. He stodd quietly while the man boosted the boy into the saddle. He didn't even shift his feet, so that the boy would feel quite steady.

Then they were off. Soon the boy stopped whimpernig and started to giggle. Then Dick could feel him jumping up and down a little in the saddle. Dick was glad that he was making the little boy happy. Other children were standing around and watching him eagerly, as they waited for their turns.

"Isn't, his hat pretty; We have the horse with the hat!" they cried.

"They are not making fun of me," Dick snorted quickly, when he heard them laugh. "They really like my hat—they think it's pretty."

And Dick felt a little proud of himself and of his straw hat—that silly straw hat—for he was making the children happy and he was enjoying it too..—The "Christian Science Monitor".

Attracting Ghosts

The Sargent family have been forced out of their Epsom flat by a nylon-tearing poltergeist.

One day the poltergeist picked up a pair of nylons, took them out of their cellophane packet, tore them and dropped them on the floor. They were hopelessly laddered.

—*Daily Mail.*

In 130 Years
VIENNA FACES EXTINCTION

Birth Rate Issue Is A National Problem

VIENNA (INS).

VIENNA city officials say this beautiful city on the banks of the Blue Danube is doomed for "complete extinction" in exactly 130 years.

The officials said Vienna, famous for its care-free people and as the birthplace of the Vienna waltz, will be a deserted place "like a forgotten boom town in the U.S.A." after this period, if the present decline of population continues.

The officials said they don't want to "throw a scare into the people of Vienna" but only wanted to call attention to the fact that "Vienna needs more children."

"In Vienna," one official said, "this problem is already a matter of life or death. Either we'll have more children, or this city with its rich tradition may eventually cease to exist."

NO NAZI GAME

This official stressed that the authorities' appeal for more children wasn't prompted by any "master race" theory which was used by the German Nazis to campaign for the same cause.

They added that it was no help for the city that it is among the capitals with the highest rate of illegitimate births in the world, as such births only are a very small contribution towards settling the problem of a declining over-all birth rate.

One official said statistical material compiled during a recent census clearly shows that as many as 68 per cent of all Vienna households comprise less than three persons.

"If Vienna wants to survive," he went on, "every married couple should have at least three children."

"However, only eight per cent of the Vienna couples fulfill that demand."

TRAGIC OUTLOOK

He added that it was a matter of "simple arithmetic" to figure out when there "won't be any people left" in Vienna, and the figure they arrived at was 130 years from now.

Vienna's vice-mayor, Franz Honay had this to say on the problem:

"We cannot hold responsible (for the decline in the birth rate) the economic difficulties encountered by newlyweds. We think the reason (for it) is the outright fear of young couples in love to get married."

"What we city officials must do is to give young couples everything they need to get married on and to have a large family."

The Vienna officials added that the declining birth rate also will soon bring about economic difficulties due to the loss of production entailing unemployment.

NATION'S PROBLEM

They forecast that, in less than thirty years, Austria, whose capital is Vienna, will have to "import" foreigners to work here and thus supply taxes with which to pay the pensions of the old Viennese.

As the problem is not limited to the two million people of Vienna alone but to the whole of Austria, having a population of around seven millions, the Austrian parliament already discussed the situation.

No solution has been found by the legislators yet. Several of the deputies suggested, however, that the paragraph in the Austrian penal code which forbids abortions should be more strictly enforced by the prosecuting authorities.

U. S. As Spearhead Of Revolution

(Continued from Page 8 Col. 2)

these words: "A sum of money so huge ($12,285,200,000) ceases to be money. It becomes a force in its own right, that spends itself, that creates its own magnetic fields, that grows out of its own vitality the organs, tentacles, fibrils, and limbs needed to match its growing responsibilites."

Did it succeed? "The Marshall Plan succeeded as the war succeeded in that we did not lose. It succeeded in the sense that a base was preserved from which men can try again.... If the Plan had failed Europe today would be a continent in which liberty was extinguished except for a few fortunate encloves, a continent living in an ugliness of spirit so different from today's as to make it another civilization."

That was the first great historical compulsion. From it sprang the whole concept of American aid which has today dispersed American citizens all over the free world, the "Americans-in-dispersion," as Mr. White calls them.

Why, Again, a historical compulsion—but it can be put now in different terms: "The contrast between the Russian and American expansion in the modern world is one of direct opposites. The Russians sell an idea, above all their idea of the revolution and the logical state. Then, having penerated with their idea, they follow to consolidate their techniques, cold, brutal, and bloody. But Americans bring their techniques first, the logistics and mechanics of their system, and they leave its mothering, begetting idea to follow naturally behind."

AGE OF SURVIVAL

That is the mission, that is the answer to the question of why the G.I.'s fought as they did in Korea, why Americans are dispersed in the labour of enlightenment all over the world, why the taxpayer at home must supply billions for foreign aid.

It has been said of the democratic world that what it lacks most of all is an idea of comparable power to oppose to the Russian idea of world revolution for the workers but we do have the idea, and we have been propagating it without really being aware of its essential power, spreading it in the name of everything—containment, security, survival—but the idea itself. "It is (our) faith in the opportunity of tomorrow, more than anything else, which has kept America from any infection of Communism. And it is this faith, totally lacking in some countries of Europe or unable to express itself effectively in others, which we have been trying, without realizing, to spread in Europe by the injection of techniques and 'expertise'."

The history of this effort, which is as surely a milestone in the development of man as was the French Revolution, is told in Mr. White's four-hundred-odd pages. And it is one of the most exciting, most troubling, most inspiring, and most rewarding stories to appear between the covers of a book since World War II ended and the Age of Survival began.

NOVELS AND PEOPLE

Anyone who is fond of novels ought to have the courage of his taste. My own is definite: I can never be moved or delighted to the highest degree except by those novels which exist to portray human beings. By "portray" I mean two things—one, to make me see them as they go about their world; two, to enable me to know how they feel and why. The twofold task is one of extreme difficulty—and this form of novel, so far from being finished, has as yet scarcely begun. I have no doubt that it is the true growing-point of the art.

—*C. P. Snow in Sunday Times.*

The test of good manners is to be able to put up pleasantly with bad ones.

—*Wendell Willkie.*

AUDIENCE WILL DECIDE

M-G-M will present both the pro and con sides of the male problem when two of its new musicals are released.

In KISS ME KATE, Kathryn Grayson lists the failings and shortcomings of the male sex in a Cole Porter song titled "I Hate Men."

But in DANGEROUS WHEN WET, starring Ester Williams, Barbara Whiting takes the opposite stand, listing men's virtues and better qualities—in a song titled "I Like Men."

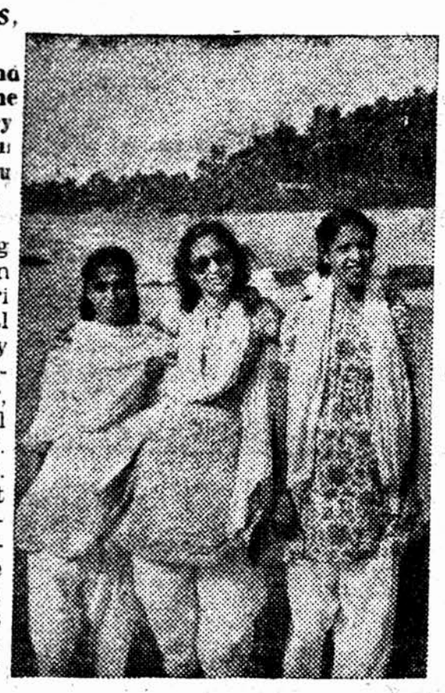
Audiences will have to decide for themselves.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

HEHE is Christmas again—and New Year, too, will come round in a few days. It is very good of you to remember Dada on occasions like this. I send you all my best wishes for the season!

On the day you will be reading this, a party of Bombay children and workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari will be leaving for an educational tour of North-Eastern India. They will visit Jabalpur, Allahabad, Calcutta, Shantiniketan, Jamshedpur, Banaras, Gaya and Patna, and will return on the 12th January 1954.

Dada will accompany the party. Naturally, therefore, he will not be able to send replies to the letters of individuals promptly. Of course, this "Corner" will continue on as usual. And I shall tell you about our trip and adventures when we come back. In the meanwhile, it will be a great joy to hear from you.



Christmas greetings and good wishes for a happy New Year.

PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

The seventieth birthday of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chief Patron of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh and President of the Republic of India, was celebrated by the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari for the second year in succession at the Rashtrapati Bhawan, 'Moghal Gardens', in the presence of the Rashtrapati and a large audience.

The President was welcomed by a group of children in fancy dresses. On his arrival, the members of the Executive Council of the D.P.B.B. were introduced by a child, and later he was taken round to be introduced to the children and workers of the various units. More than five hundred children took part in the March Past, Fancy Dress Parade, group dances, rhythmic drills and music, etc. Many children were dressed up as birds and animals and amused the children and spectators with their pranks and antics. The Ras Lilla-dance by a group of girls of less than eight of the Baber Road Balkan-ji-Bari Unit was one of the best items of the evening. The show lasted for an hour and a half.

The President thanked the children for their performance and asked them to devote themselves to study equally so that they could turn out to be the better leaders to guide the nation when they grew up. Shri Radha Raman, President of the DPBB, thanked the President and guests and briefly described the ideals of the Balkan-ji-Bari. The function concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

Shri B. G. Kher, High Commissioner for India in U.K., (our Trustee, Member of the Governing Council and ex-President), has sent the following message:—

"I am glad to know that you will be having your next Balkan-ji-Bari session in Patna, when you will have an All-India Balkan-ji-Bari workers' conference and an All-India Children's gathering. I sincerely hope that the function will be a great success and send you my best wishes....With my blessings to the children of Balkan-ji-Bari and my good wishes to all the workers of the Bari..... B. G. Kher".

Junior Republic

COVERING just 500 acres in the green, rolling mountains of New York State is a unique miniature nation—the George Junior Republic—whose citizens are some 125 boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 21.

This small republic was founded in 1895 by William R. George, a jewellery-box manufacturer. Affectionately known as "Daddy" till the time of his death in 1936. George first opened the community as a summer haven to give city children a chance to get away from crowded streets. The first boys and girls lived in tents and wore clothes contributed by farmers of the area.

One day several boys got into a squabble over a suit. "Daddy" George stopped the fighting and held the suit up. "Which one of you will work for this?" he asked.

For a moment nobody said anything while the novel proposition was being considered. Then one of the boys said: "I will," and "Daddy" George gave him some chores to do around the camp. When the boy had earned the suit, "Daddy" George gave it to him, and established one of the basic principles of the republic: "Nothing without labour."

Self-Government

Now, 58 years later, the George Junior Republic still operates on that principle. Many other provisions have been made. A system of self-government for the young people has been established. Boys and girls live the year around in separate cottages. They work in the community, earn wages, and they pay income taxes. The citizens manage their own elections and even conduct court trials of junior law offenders. Through a programme of "learning by doing", the young people work toward the goal of becoming mature and responsible citizens.

Boys and girls living in the George Junior Republic fall under three headings: those who come voluntarily, those sent by their parents, and those to whom the community has been recommended by a social work agency. No child is forced to come. The republic, in fact, will accept a child only with his consent.

The officials of the republic see it as a place where young people can come to solve problems of adjustment to a world that bewilders them. They do not like the word "delinquent."

"There are no delinquent children, unless you mean that all children are delinquent in one way or another. And as for problem children — just what is a problem child? Isn't yours?" Says Alexander Forbes, President of the Republic.

The Cost

It costs about 2,000 dollars a year to support each child in the Republic. About one-third of this is furnished by the parents or agency sending the child. The remainder, is paid by the George Junior Republic Association, a non-profit organisation of 4,000 contributing members.

When a child signs the citizenship papers to enter the Republic, he is expected to remain there until he is 21. About 90 per cent of those who stay for two years or more solve their problems and make the necessary adjustments for adult citizenship.

Young commissioners of public health and welfare and other agencies, operating with funds voted by a junior legislature, safeguard the well-being of all the Republic's citizens.

Citizens must attend school and find job within the Republic. The youths get paid in special republic money, which is redeemable for U.S. currency if the citizens want to take a trip outside the community. There is a citizens' bank which makes loans to young customers for business enterprises.

The George Junior Republic, which now consists of 26 buildings, including vocational shops, a church, a government house, farm buildings and cottages, is still growing.

Golmuri Balkan-Ji-Bari children playing Hot Potato, a game which they immensely enjoyed.

Kushinagar

Kushinagar is very famous as an important Buddhist site. Buddha, after having enlightened the world by his divine knowledge, came to this place, and here breathed his last or attained 'Nirvana' in 480 B.C. 'Nirvana' in Sanskrit means 'salvation'. Consequently, Kushinagar is chiefly known as the site of Buddha's nirvana. Thousands of devout visitors from every part of the world flock here to pay homage to the memory of the departed saint.

The town is situated in the district of Gorakhpur at a distance of about thirty-six miles from the city. The locality is very attractive. The immediate surroundings are natural and rural. The atmosphere is calm and placid. Green shady trees and a small streamlet in the vicinity—all give it a wonderful charm which attracts every heart.

The great Buddhist relics here present the best example of Buddhist architecture in our country. Though they are only the ruins of those mighty erections, yet they remind us of the day when Buddhism was flourishing in India and people took delight in erecting such grand buildings in honour of their Lord.

The most important of these relics is the 'Nirvana Stupa' or the shrine of Buddha's emancipation. A stupa or tope generally contains some historic remains enclosed in it. This stupa is very high and big and presents a magnificent sight. The outside of the stupa was formerly gilded but now the gold coating exists on the upper portion only.

Just in front of this, there is a small building which contains a gold image of Buddha. It is about twenty feet in length and is said to be in the same position as when Gautama Buddha lay at the time of his death. The image is very beautiful and charming.

At a very short distance stands a stone building in which is placed another statue of Buddha in marble. In this he has been shown sitting cross legged and absorbed in deep meditation.

A few new buildings also have been constructed. There is a spacious 'Vihar' which is beautifully built in the Buddhist style. The other building is two-storeyed and is popularly known as the 'Kushinagar-Sima.' It contains some very nice effigies of Buddha and a library of books on Buddhism.

In addition to these monuments, another thing which strikes a visitor there is a Chinese monk popularly known as the 'China-Baba,' who lives on the top of a huge *peepal* tree. For an ordinary mortal, it is risky even to climb that tall tree, but the Baba lives on it!

Kushinagar is in fact the greatest of Buddhist sites. The sight of the relics there brings home to our mind how advanced India was in those glorious days of the past, in the art of erecting splendid buildings. The charm of the natural scenery and the gradeur of the architecture make a deep impression on the visitors' minds.

Our Strange Neighbour-Moon

The moon is the nearest of all our celestial neighbours, less than a quarter of a million miles away. Galileo's feeble and imperfect "optic tube" reduced the distance to 7,500 miles. Today, with the new 200-inch telescope, the promise is to bring the moon to within 24 miles of our doorstep. Even then many things will be left to our imagination.

Perhaps the first thing we would notice would be the absence of sound. The stillness would be oppressive. Sound of a sort could be transmitted through the ground. The absence of water on the moon simplifies, and at the same time complicates, matters. No rain makes roofs unnecessary, except for protection against the sun. And no wind or dust makes glass in the windows useless.

The length of the day (from the rising of the sun to the time it goes down) would, according to our earthly standards, be about two weeks. Even the day sky on the moon would be as dark as our night sky. That black dome would be studded with stars that never twinkle. There, too, would be an earth that never rises and never sets.

Sunrise and sunsets on the moon would not be beautified by dawn and twilight. No refraction would lift the sun at his coming or retard his departure as on the earth. No colours, no rays, no clouds—just sunrise and sunset. We would never be able to see "shooting stars" or meteors.

Hasn't everyone at some time or other asked the question: Is there, or has there ever been, life on the moon? If there ever was life there it has long since disappeared along with the atmosphere. It might be that very low forms of life could endure on the moon. Plants needing little oxygen and moisture might eke out an existence on the lunar surface.

Life or no life, the landscape is unlike anything on the earth. The great dark plains that the early observers mistook for seas, are not smooth at all, but covered with tiny craters, low ridges and other irregularities. These great dark areas cover a large portion of the lunar surface.

Out of the plain is one of the queer features of the moon's surface—a cliff rising 500 feet above the level of the country. The sun shining brightly on the sheer face of this ridge illuminates it with great intensity and when the shadows creep over it a dark line is the only remaining evidence.

This 2,160-mile ball on which we explore is so small that its gravity is noticeably less than that of the earth, only one-sixth in fact. Therefore a man weighing 150 pounds at home would reduce to 25 pounds here and be so agile that he could establish new world records.

Balkan-ji-Bari

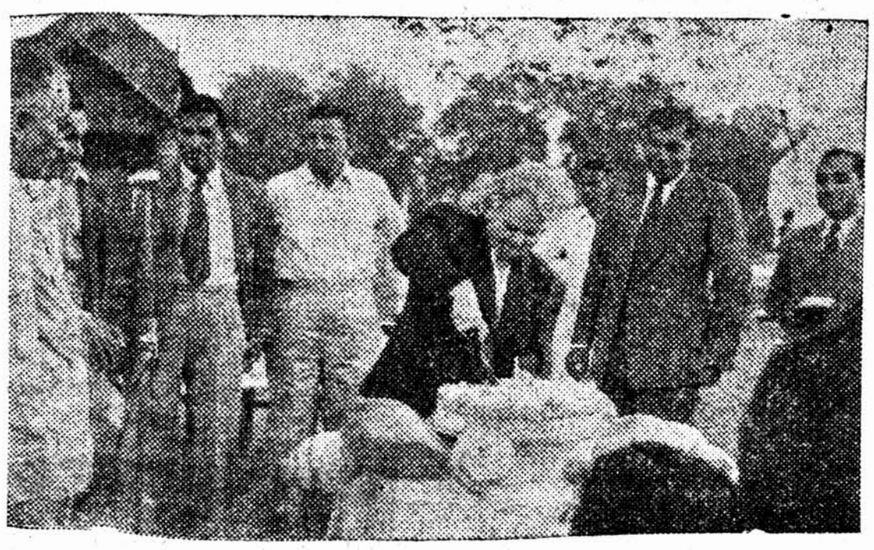
Two New Balkan-ji-Bari Units were started in Bombay: The one at Bhandup was inaugurated by Shri. Durlabhji K. Khetani, President, and another at Colaba by Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, Secretary, of the Bombay Provincial Balkanji-Bari.

A Tea Party was arranged on the Breaking Day of the Training Course in Child Welfare Work Classes. A large number of the students and Balkan-ji-Bari workers attended the function. The next term's course is expected to be started in March next year.

All are most welcome to join Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and age and address, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada



Jamshedpur Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its anniversary recently. A garden party was the main feature and the picture shows Mrs. J. N. Haley, the chief guest cutting the cake.

THEY SHOOT RED HOT NEWS PICTURES

Amazing Exploits Of Two Cameramen

A FEW days after North Korean troops poured over the 38th parallel, two young men, twins, walked into the office of Frank McCall, director of NBC television news. Their purpose was simple: to get jobs; their approach, somewhat unorthodox. "You think we're just kids", the first one started, "and maybe we are, in years, but we know war. We know death; we ride with death every night. We're here to beg you to send us to Korea."

As he paused to catch his breath the second young man took it up. "We'll make you some promises. There'll be street fighting. We'll get you the pictures. There'll be atrocities. We'll get a major atrocity story. There'll be an amphibious landing. We'll get you pictures of the first wave. There will be parachute jumps. We'll jump." He stopped for a moment and then added: "And one last thing. We'll make you a flat guarantee that one of us will be killed or wounded. That's not a boast. We know the chances and the odds."

Two weeks later the two young men, Gene and Charlie Jones, were in Tokyo, loaded with four movie cameras, 30,000 feet of film and their old Marine Corps fatigues. Five months later they left Korea, having fulfilled every one of their promises—including the last one—ten times over. Gene got hit by mortar fragments as he stormed ashore at Inchon with the first wave. Charlie was hit a week later during the fighting for Seoul. The 30,000 feet of film provided some of the most dramatic pictorial reportage to come out of the war and were later edited into a book, *The Face of War*.

Korea was the twins' introduction to TV. Both had been news photographers mainly for Washington, D. C. newspapers, for eight of their 25 years, but neither had used a movie camera before. This didn't seem to bother either them or NBC which used the amazingly high average of 90 per cent of all the film they sent back—largely on the Camel News Caravan.

NEW ASSIGNMENT

While Gene and Charlie were slogging their way up the Korean peninsula with the infantry, a quorum of NBC vice-presidents put their heads together and decided that they had something very unusual. The Jones twins were made into a "special unit" and called back home for a new assignment. It was a foreign correspondent's dream. They were to tour Europe and get film-and-sound interviews from all the leading statesmen, prime ministers and kings they could. They went at it with a vengeance.

In a few months, they had "bagged" President Vincent Auriol of France, Prime Ministers Alcide de Gasperi and Konrad Adenauer, King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece, Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, former Prime Minister Clement Attlee, the President of Portugal and the Prime Minister of Turkey, Marshal Tito and lesser game. The assignment also made mention of "reports of special interest," and under this category the boys knocked off some of the biggest scoops since the end of the war.

They travelled to Turkey to make a special report on that country's state of military preparedness—a report, incidentally, for which they later were given the annual Sigma Delta Chi Award. They filmed and interviewed Turkish officials and private citizens, American military and diplomatic envoys. But the climax of the report was a filmed visit to the highly restricted Turkish-Russian frontier. They set up their cameras in four feet of mountain snow and shot the crack Turkish cavalry and artillery troops on manoeuvres. Then they got a close-up of a moustachioed machine-gunner who pointed over the muzzle of his gun to the next ridge of hills and, in halting English, said "That—is—Russia."

Gene and Charlie were in Paris when word came that negotiations were completed and Robert Vogeler was about to be released in Vienna after spending 17 months in a Hungarian jail. They chartered a plane and somehow managed to get an exclusive filmed interview from Vogeler and his wife—while reporters stationed in Austria who had been waiting for this for weeks fumed and fretted outside the door.

"MAJOR FIRST"

In Naples, they managed to get another exclusive radio and TV interview, with Lucky Luciano—no statesman or prime minister, but probably a "king" in his own nefarious right. They scored a major "first" by persuading Marshall Tito to let them bring their cameras into a session of the Jugoslav congress. At first Tito was somewhat bothered by the bright lights, but he soon became used to them and sat unconcernedly chatting with Foreign Minister Kardelj while the delegates, dressed in everything from blue serge suits to embroidered peasant blouses, went through their agenda. Gene crouched behind a camera set up on a balcony while Charlie roamed among the delegates on the floor with a hand camera and battery-powered lights.

Through the Joneses' films, which NBC meticulously divides among its top news programmes, American viewers saw and heard Yugoslav farmers beg for food, British factory workers grumble about the fall of the pound; French Communists singing the *Internationale* as they paraded through Paris on May day, and American G.I.s of the 1st Infantry Division, the Big Red One, going through training exercises on the Czech border.

And in one dramatic episode, they saw an anonymous but heroic West Berliner smuggling copies of free and uncensored newspapers into the Soviet-held East Sector.

And then there was probably the biggest scoop of all. Charlie Jones wrangled permission to set up his camera right on the balcony from which Pope Pius XII addressed a million worshippers on Easter Sunday. The first time Charlie did this his camera broke down. Without any chance for a re-take, the boys waited a year, did it again and got the picture

on page 66.

While the Jones boys were criss-crossing Europe in search of Prime Ministers, fighting broke out between British troops and Egyptians in the Suez Canal area. A quick exchange of cables with NBC in New York—and Gene and Charlie were in Cairo. They went to Ismailia to get close to the fighting and interview people on the British side. Then, against the standing orders of the British military commander, they crossed the lines to go and talk to representatives of the Egyptian camp. "It wouldn't have been a story," Gene points out, 'if we hadn't found out what they had to say." Finding out what the Egyptians had to say involved a midnight ride in a commandeered car through 120-odd miles of desert no-man's land. 'Our native driver made the trip in something under two hours", Charlie says. "Not bad considering I had to tell him I had a gun in his back the whole way."

TELEVISION NEWS

Last year Gene and Charlie came back home, and NBC temporarily took away their cameras and sent them to school. Television in general is an enormously complex operation. Television news, where time becomes a crucial factor, is even more complicated. Gene and Charlie spent a few weeks in the auditing department, where every news story and special programme breaks down into a column of numbers, a month or two on a production desk where they would go through every single detail of a complete programme—on paper. How many cameramen to send, how many sound technicians, how many reporters, what is the nearest pickup or relay point, where should the programme be put together, how much of it should be live and how much can be on film, shot beforehand? And at every step of the way, how much will it cost? This was something completely unlike covering fires or wars, or getting exclusive interviews, but in the long road from the scene of the event to the screen in the living room, it was a vital step. Sometime during this period, too, the Jones brothers, totalling up all of 54 years between them, sat down and wrote their autobiography, entitled 'Double Trouble'. But all the while, they were itching to do some more travelling.

Memo after memo went unheeded. Finally they got their wish. Destination: Southeast Asia. Assignment: a series of special reports on the economic, military and political situation in the pistol-hot rice-bowl of Asia, possibly the next item on the Communist aggression agenda.

A few days before he was to leave, we talked with Gene Jones and his lovely wife, Natalie, who had been the Jones' press agent before she married Gene in 1951. Since then she's gone along on most trips, and has earned the title of "Third Jones boy." Charlie, incidentally, is married too and training his wife, Phyllis, to man a camera. She'll be the fourth Jones boy. Gene was talking about the very specific problems of presenting news on TV, drawing on both what he'd done and what he'd just learned at NBC's "training school."

NO RACE WITH PRESS

"The first thing to realize", he said, "is that TV isn't in the race for being first with the news. That's a job for radio and the papers. We're not even in the running when it comes to still pictures.

What we have to do is tell the story on film. From most places in the world, we can shoot the film, send it in by plane, develop and edit it and have it on the air in less than 48 hours.

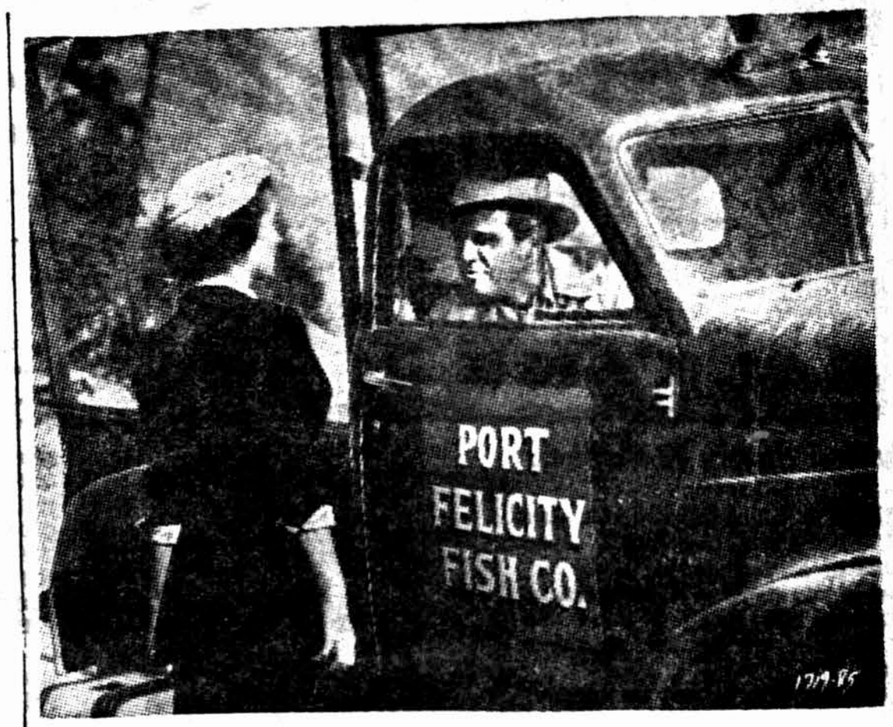
By then people know what's happened, they've been told step by step and sometimes hour by hour. What we have to do is wrap the whole thing up from beginning to end, showing all the aspects, the background and, if possible, what it all means. That's what a good reporter would do in words. We do it in pictures."

This brought up the question of how is taking film for TV different from making newsreels, motion pictures or even home movies. "Two big differences", Gene explained, "first of all the screen that people will watch is very small. Second, unless it's a special programme, you have about a minute or so to tell your story. That means no time for nice, moody, panoramic introductions. You have to get up as close to your subject as you can, so that the picture will be as big as possible, and you have to look for those details that serve as shortcuts in telling the story. For instance, if you're shooting a rifleman in real close combat, just get his eyes and mouth in the picture and press the button. You won't have to add a single word of commentary." Then Gene went into his favourite subject.

GUY AT THE STUDIO

"The big trouble right now is that it takes two different men to bring in a story: a cameraman to take the pictures and a reporter to get the facts and write them up. There's also a third man in the background. He's the guy back in the studio who planned the operation and assigned it, and who'll have to put the two halves together. This makes the whole operation expensive, both in money and time. And worse still, the vividness and excitement of the story get watered down as it trickles from hand to hand. Ideally, the TV correspondent should be a fellow who can run a camera and also pound a typewriter. It doesn't matter which he can do to begin with, you could teach him the other. Then let him learn something about how all the gears that make up a TV show mesh, and he's all set. You can either station him in some hot news spot, or send him roving around and you'll get the story when it happens".

Accidentally or not, Gene seems to have described himself and his brother Charlie as accurately as we could have, so we'll leave it at that.



James Stewart sees Joanne Dru with bags in hand wanting a lift. She hops in because she wants to tow the line with him and is in love with him. This is the final scene in "Thunder Bay".

THUNDER BAY

(Continued from Page 5 Col. 5)

some: the sight overpowering—magnificent—

The dark night—the fleet of little ships moored to the side of the tremendous length of the barge—this was the setting for a victory display as thrilling as any ever celebrated with a million fireworks.

This was the vindication of an idea—the realisation of a pioneering effort—the battle-honour of Man in his constant struggle with possessive and secretive Nature....

"There she blows! screamed Steve. *"There she is!"*

The oil column scattered its bounty in every direction—a fountain of slimy gold of greasy power—showering down on the humans who had clawed it free from its deep dungeon and, indiscriminately, on those who had so foolishly feared its advent. But they too were learning, every second, what this vast storehouse meant to them—and to their fellow-men everywhere.

●

Some retreated from the filthy rain of oil. But to Steve—to Johnny—to Mac—to the oil-men—it was as sweet as perfumed bathwater. They danced in its black plenty, laughed like children—the laughter that is so close to tears—rubbed it into their faces, hands, clothes, wore it proudly and as a badge of distinction.

And it continued to rear up from the seabed—eight thousand feet of oil—the seabed which held golden promise of power and wealth for the oil-men and the suddenly on-the-map township: the seabed which had also yielded its secret of rich fishing-prizes to bring prosperity to Port Felicity's traditional trade.... the golden shrimp....

All had something to dance about now....

At the quayside, —Teche, thoroughly in his element, held forth about the new shrimping-grounds:

"It's a good thing this town has one fisherman with brains!" he chided. "Teche Bossier will teach you how to catch the golden shrimp! Here you are!"

He flourished his 'sample.'

"You come out with me tonight!" he offered generously. "I'll show you something! There are thousands! *Millions!* Enough for all of us! But it took Teche Bossier to find them!"

Dominique held out his hand to Johnny. They shook.

"I'll do my best to make Francesca happy" said Johnny.

Dominique turned to Steve.

"So you found your oil at the bottom of the ocean."

Steve said: "I hope we found friends too, Dominique."

Teche bustled in.

"Hey moneybags!" he shouted at Steve, "You better hurry! Stella left—she's waiting for the 'bus!" He shrugged. "I told her I didn't want to marry her—so she left for New Orleans. Take my truck!"

Steve drove rapidly out of town towards the mainroad 'bus terminus.'

STELLA was walking ahead with her case. She turned as she heard the sound of the engine.

He pulled up: looked out of the driving cab.

"Do you have any particular place to go—or are you open to suggestion?"

Stella whispered: "I don't have any place to go...."

Steve held out his hand and smiled confidently:

"Yes you have," he amended. "I promise it'll be better this time too. Come on."

She hesitated for a second—the most important second of her life. But the decision was right: she'd learned a lot about life and people and progress and about Steve.

Principally, though, she'd learned about herself.

She got into the truck.

They drove back together along the white road, to Port Felicity—and to the source of its new and important future, Thunder Bay.

(CONCLUDED)

SUPERSTITIONS are galore in every community and country. This is the story of Friday the Thirteenth of the month, each one of which costs the United States about 250,000,000 dollars! And there are many such other old wives' tales.

So read on about

Triskedeka phobia

THEATRICAL PEOPLE ARE MOST SUPERSTITIOUS

LOTS of people get an uneasy feeling when they come up against Friday the Thirteenth; it appears that in America it is taken even more seriously than it is here.

Every time the dreaded day and date comes round thousands of people refuse to work, businessmen refuse to close deals, and thousands of others won't even go shopping. In some ports ocean liners are held back until after midnight because sailors—among the most superstitious of people—refuse to set sail on this day.

All in all, it has been computed, every Friday the Thirteenth costs the United States about 250,000,000 dollars or getting on for £10,000,000. This is the estimate of the National Committee of Thirteen Against Superstition and Fear, which has coined the name of Triskedekaphobia.

If you have any deep-rooted fears about Friday or about the thirteenth of the month, you can take heart from the founder of this Committee, Mr. Nick Matsoukas. He was born on June 13, 1903; his name contains thirteen letters; he is a thirteenth child, and he graduated from the University of Chicago on December 13. 1929. And so far. he is doing quite all right.

Nearer home, but farther away in time, we have the example of the first Sir Winston Churchill, ancestor of the Prime Minister, who wrote, in the early days of the 18th century: "I have set down Friday as my own lucky day, the day on which I was born, christened and married, and which, I believe, will be the day of my death. The day on which I had sundry deliverances from perils by sea and land, perils by false brethren, perils of lawsuits, etc. I was knighted on the same day and have had several good accidents happen to me on that day."

Religious Origin

The origin of the fear of Friday and of the number thirteen is religious. Friday was the day of the Crucifixion, and thirteen sat at table at the Last Supper. Now, paradoxically, deeply religious people are the least superstitious of all, and superstitions flourish best in the countries where pagan beliefs are still held. Yet, in defiance of reason, we still have a slightly peculiar feeling about Friday the Thirteenth—probably because we were told in the nursery that it was unlucky—although we may not go the lengths of refusing to work on that day.

Some people go to the far extreme in flouting superstition. A Thirteen Club used to hold banquets at which all the guests sat thirteen to a table, saw a new mirror broken as soon as all were assembled, and ate cakes decorated with thirteen candles. At the head of each table an open umbrella was placed—which once proved extremely unlucky for the people near it. A waiter carrying a large tureen of boiling soup caught his coat-tails in one of the umbrellas, and the result was a shower of hot soup over the anti-superstitious—a quite rational punishment for their lack of commonsense.

There Are Others

Friday the Thirteenth is, unfortunately, only one of our lingering superstitions. On the whole, it is harmless, but the same cannot be said about many superstitions and popular fallacies about health. Rheumatism is among the most common complaints in Britain today, and doctors relate that an extraordinarily common habit is to carry a horse chestnut, or a potato, in the pocket, in the belief that it wards it off. Other people wind a piece of copper wire round their middle—fondly convinced that it will act as a miracle cure.

There is plenty of scientific and medical evidence to prove that it does nothing but made the wearer uncomfortable—while potatoes and horse chestnuts are nothing more than a little extra weight to carry round.

Then there are the two popular adages—"Feed a cold, starve a fever," and "If you feed a cold, you'll starve a fever." No one knows which is which, and, in any case, both are made into nonsense by the medical fact that a cold *is* a fever in its mildest form.

Old Wives' Tale

Another famous old wives' tale is that a good crop of hair denotes enormous strength—probably derived from the tale of Samson. Bald men are often just as physically powerful as those with a thick head of hair, and women have shown themselves to be considerably *more* energetic since they wore their hair short.

Taken as a whole, theatrical people are probably the most superstitious of all. Theatrical convention is packed with things that must never be done—because they're unlucky. In almost every country in the world, whistling in the dressing rooms almost amounts to a crime, and its ill-effects can be warded off only if the whistler goes out of the room, turns round three times and comes back.

Classic Cat

Lines from *Macbeth* must never be quoted by an actor or an actress—and while rehearsing, the final line of the play must never be uttered. Instead, the actor has just to make up some tag or other—until it comes to the first night.

If a black cat sits in the stalls during rehearsals, and continues to sleep there until the day's work in the theatre is finished, it is considered a sure sign that the play will be a tremendous success. But there is at least one case on record where a black cat has slept peacefully throughout rehearsals and the play has been a ghastly failure.

There are a hundred and one other things you simply mustn't do in the theatre. An actress may not knit in the wings or leave a piece of soap in the dressing room before leaving the theatre. Real flowers must not be used on the stage—they are held to hasten disaster. A new stick of grease paint must not be used on opening night—and so it goes on. But the theatre does not appear to suffer from Triskedekaphobia — otherwise, presumably, there would be no plays to be seen on Friday the Thirteenth.—*English Digest.*

Family Scene

Elizabeth Taylor visits her husband Michael Wilding on the set of "Torch Song".

WILL KRUPP ENTER ARMS RACE?

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

and talked through the morning.

Krupp's English was laboured but accurate. His wife, however, spoke a breezy American English. She was proud of her American citizenship, which she obtained in 1946. She said she visited the States regularly, and had voted in the last Presidential election. Listening to Krupp, I had the impression of a man who, right or wrong, was extremely candid. He dodged no questions.

I told him I had been reading a book that recorded all of Hitler's luncheon conversations. Had Krupp read the book? He said he hadn't.

"Well," I went on, "in this book Hitler tells how much he used to enjoy coming down to Essen to see the Works and to see you." Immediately, Vera interrupted. "Hitler visited all the plants in Germany, not only Krupp." Krupp didn't look at her. He stared at me a moment, then said:

"Of course I knew Hitler. I would see him when he came here. He had one obsession. With him, everything had to be the biggest. That is why I think he liked me, liked to come to Essen. My plant was the biggest. My cannons were the biggest. My villa was the biggest. I remember once in Berlin he pointed out the Olympic Stadium, which seated over 100,000 people. 'If I had built that,' he told me, 'I'd have made it really big!'"

Bombing Of Works

Once, during our conversation, Krupp rose, led me to a large window overlooking the battered blocks surrounding his plant. The Works, he told me, were one-third their former size. There had been 275 air raids on Essen, and 55 direct hits on the Krupp Works. "But the greatest damage came after the war was over," Krupp explained. The Allied Reparations Commission awarded the Russians 130,000 tons of valuable Krupp machinery. The British were given 150,000 tons of scrap iron from the Krupp plants. Surveying what was left of his plants, Krupp said: "We are limited now. We have room for only 16,000 workers instead of the pre-war 60,000. But we will manage."

Krupp is undisputed boss of the family holdings. He said he had had a large family, and the ties had been close; all had participated in the firm's earnings. But the family is smaller now. Bertha, Krupp's mother, now sixty-seven, lives in Essen. A sister lives in Bremen. But two of his four younger brothers were killed during the war. Another brother, Haarold, is still a prisoner of war in Russia. The remaining brother, Berthold, managed the Works while Alfried was in prison, but no longer is with the firm.

His Hobbies

Krupp talked at length about his tastes. He dislike opera, has no time for movies or night clubs, but enjoys having people in for a visit. He used to hunt a good deal, and sail (he won third prize in a yacht race in the 1936 Olympics), but no longer has time for either. Photography is his only hobby. He has visited Egypt and Israel, and hopes to visit the United States soon, possibly next year.

His enemies distrust him, his employees fear and respect him, and many Germans worship him. I have heard him called a Nazi, a monster, a scoundrel, a liar. An Englishman said, "Krupp is harder than the steel he makes." His attorney, Carroll, insists Krupp is misunderstood. "I've known lots of German industrialists," Carroll told me. "This man is different. He never commands. He never pushes people around. He spends half his workdays talking to labourers, marking complaints and probems in the notebook he carries. And, big as he is, he's really modest."

But the portrait of a modest, diligent peaceful Krupp is not the whole picture. It omits the historic fact that cannons are in the Krupp blood. The enigma of Krupp is buried in coal and steel.

Offer From Brazil

Would Krupp produce coal and steel again? He had told me no, flatly no. Now I asked his attorney. "Look", said Carroll, "he's had his chances. Both Mexico and Brazil offered him free land, if he'd go over there and build and operate steel factories. But he didn't. He feels he must stay in Essen. He has an obligation to his workers and to his family."

Still I was not satisfied. Would this obligation continue to anchor him to Essen? Would he return to armament production—with American permission, or without it?

Carroll considered, then slowly replied, "Alfried Krupp is not allowed to produce coal and steel inside Germany. But he *is* permitted to do so anywhere else in the world, even in the United States. And this he may do again—one day.—"COLLIER'S"

Marriage Is Not Lottery

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

can adventure better than youth?

For an adventure, however, one must be reasonably equipped; the matrimonial adventure should not be rushed.

The girl or man who arouses one's interest should be tested in all sorts of environment. The girl who is good fun at a dance may be seen to be greedy and selfish in her own home. The man who seems so dashing when he takes one to the pictures, may prove to be without stability or ambition when seen at close quarters; the girl can learn a lot about him from the way he behaves towards mother and sisters.

Successful Marriage

A similar background is a good augury for successful marriage, but in this matter the woman can prove more adaptable than the man. A woman is much quicker at assimilating the manners and habits of a higher cultural standard to that she was brought up in, than is the male. In the days when women specialised in domestic work, a man of upper middle class could marry his cook or housemaid and she could learn to take her place by his side; but a girl would do well to avoid entangling herself with a man whose table manners jar on her in the hope that she can teach him better.

There is room, however, for a wide diversity of tastes.

A fondness for jazz does not disqualify a man from living happily with a woman who prefers good orchestral music. In such matters it is possible to agree to differ, and each may hope that the other will come to share something of his or her enjoyment, while refraining from making a frontal attack on the other one's taste.

A degree of possessiveness is natural in engaged couples, but is fatal in marriage. Once an understanding is reached, neither should seek to monopolise the other or to change the other's habits.

In marriage a shifting of interest takes place naturally. Many a girl who "can't stand cooking" when she is asked to learn from her mother, becomes a first-class cook on her own initiative when she has a husband to please.

A man's interest in motorbikes can soon dwindle when he has a home of his own to fit up with electric gadgets; but the girl who asks a man to drop such interest "for her sake" before marriage is asking for trouble.

Age Question

Should a girl or man marry a partner much older than him-or herself? That is not a question which can be answered dogmatically. A successful marriage is something which has to be gradually built up, and it can be built of all sorts of unpromising materials.

When all has been said, the real joy of life comes through having children while one is young enough to enjoy them, and the children benefit incalculably by having parents who are young enough to see life from their angle.

Crime Will Not Pay!

A new American invention to print banknotes on prepared nylon is being studied by Bank of England officials. It is thought that the forgers will be stumped by the complicated technical process for the manufacture of nylon paper.

—*Sunday Pictorial.*

Malan's Threat Mars Future

WHITES WANT TO HANG ON TO SUPERIOR STATUS

By Marian Sorenson

IN the 175 years since the shot "heard round the world" was fired in the American colonies Great Britain has reverberated with the echo of many shots and many campaigns for independence in its once great empire.

In the mighty upheaval that has transformed an empire into a commonwealth, Britain has faced everything from the fierce military campaigns in the American colonies to the mighty Passive Resistance movement in India.

But nowhere, in over a century and a half of empire, has Great Britain faced more of a maze of problems, racial tensions, the sharp challenge, and the call to conscience than are found in British Africa today.

In the past the battle was frequently one between British authority and the united front of a colonial people who wanted to rule themselves. Thus Hindu and Moslem united in India to fight for the same goal—independence for both.

But in Africa the colonial picture has become many sided and vastly more complicated. On one side stands Britain, confronted with the problem of leading its African empire progressively toward independence. On another side stand the great masses of Africa's black peoples, still split into thousands of tribal groups, illiterate and largely poverty stricken, becoming increasingly politically conscious before they have either the education or economic advantages to control this consciousness.

Whites Hang On

And on a third side are small groups of European settlers who have brought western civilization to the continent and who are determined to hang on to their superior status against the overwhelming pressure of the native peoples around them.

Even the experienced British Colonial Office, which has learned almost every lesson in empire management the hard way, has not found so far an acceptable way to satisfy the national aspirations of its 56,700,000 black African subjects, who by sheer weight of numbers have a powerful case, and at the same time advance the political hopes of the 2,500,000 white European inhabitants of Britain's African territories. These by their almost educational life of the areas in which they have settled have an equally powerful case.

Recent events indicate that the world can no longer count on time to help solve these problems. Pressures building up for half a century on the continent seem to be reaching a climax. Furthermore, if a crisis arises, it may well come first in British Africa, since it is there that the tradition of a free and controversial political climate is strongest.

The clash between black and white interests on the continent has reached its peak in Kenya. There the ratio is some 30,000 European settlers to 5,000,000 natives.

Over a year ago an anti-white secret native society, using witchcraft and blood oaths to bind its members, sprang up in the colony's large Kikuyu tribe.

Calling itself the Mau Mau, which loosely means "Do it quickly," the society has taken as its war cry "Take back the land which the whites stole from us!" This cry embodies the long-standing Kikuyu claim that the Europeans rented land in the fertile Kenya highlands which belonged to the Kikuyu tribe, while the settlers say they bought the land outright.

Mau Mau is not, however, a native nationalist movement which has had much success outside of the Kikuyu tribe itself. Its brutal methods—15 whites and more than 5,000 loyal Kikuyus killed in the past year—have lost for it any sympathy Europeans or natives from other tribes may once have had for its aims.

Repression

But there is little doubt that Mau Mau is rooted in deep and apparently genuine native grievances.

Native reserves are overcrowded, and there is a desperate longing for more land, which traditionally has been the native's only security. Detribalization has sent thousands of former tribesmen into urban areas, where a stringent and bitterly resented colour bar often prevents the African from making even a subsistence living.

Britain has met the Mau Mau emergency with strong military measures. But at the same time no long-range plan has yet been devised which seems able to deal with the causes underlying the rebellion. Indeed, there is strong resistance within the white community to any plan which would give natives a substantially larger share in the life of the colony.

Against this background of African discontent and the determination of Europeans to hang on to their present position, Britain has moved slowly in granting the colony more self-government. For self-government in Kenya would mean more power for the local whites, and this is the great apprehension besetting natives all over Africa. Much as they might dislike being ruled by a power 2,000 miles away, Africans have even a greater aversion to coming completely under the thumb of the white minority in their area.

In Central Africa

This feeling is clearly evident in British Central Africa where the three territories of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have just been united in a Central African Federation.

Britain was persuaded to federation by promises that the new government would be a true "partnership" of races and that Africans would be given a role in the federal administration. Clauses safeguarding native rights have been written into the new constitution. Central Africa is the first place on the continent where elected government will include both blacks and whites.

But Africans remain skeptical and have declared they will participate in the new government. Recently Nyasaland, where there is little white settlement, experienced several weeks of native riots which had roots in African fears that the territory would now be opened to European immigration and that the natives would lose their land.

This has led natives in the new federation to demand that Britain stay in the territory as their "protectors."

Only one part of British Africa, the West Coast, is free from this triangular dilemma. But its very freedom sharpens the conflict elsewhere as both blacks and whites on the continent see West African natives coming into their own.

Climate Decides

The climate of hot and humid West Africa long ago settled the question of who would rule in that section. Europeans seldom found the weather of Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria to their liking, and so never settled there in appreciable numbers. This has left the area comparatively free of racial tension and the indigenous Africans were able to agitate and win for themselves a great degree of self-government.

The Gold Coast, which was North America's main supplier of slaves in the 18th and 19th centuries, now has its own Prime Minister.

A group of western-educated Africans are giving the country what is described by on-the-spot observers as a responsible and energetic government. Hopes are high for complete independence within the British Commonwealth in the not-too-distant future.

Neighbouring Nigeria, while beset with internal trouble in uniting its three distinct territories, is nevertheless moving along the road to independence.

This potential chain of British-sponsored independent native states in West Africa gives hope to every black nationalist on the continent. But it also gives prickles of apprehension to many white colonies in tropical Africa. To the Negroes the success of those African nations is a sign that they can govern themselves. But to many whites the granting of self-government to Africans anywhere has acted as a signal to dig in further and make sure that there is no question in their areas about who is boss.

Stumbling Block

Most powerful opponent of British policies giving natives political rights is the Union of South Africa. Once a British colony itself, the Union since independence has set the pace for white supremacy on the continent. Britain wants no extension of Union racial laws into British Africa.

A ticklish bit of British-South African diplomacy concerns the three native protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland which Britain administers on the borders and within the Union.

Prime Minister Dr. Danial F. Malan has warned that South Africa will not tolerate independent native states on its borders and has recently demanded that these native protectorates be handed over to the Union within five years.

Backed by strong pressure from the natives within the protctorates, Britain has so far resisted these demands.

The Future

British African policy is further complicated by the membership of South Africa in the Commonwealth. Dr. Malan has more than once threatened to quit that organization and has made no secret o fhis distaste that such non-white nations as India, Pakistan, and Ceylon has been admitted to it.

Should Britain allow the Gold Coast and Nigeria eventually to bring their black millions into the Commonwealth, race-conscious South Africa might well withdraw.

As Britain ponders future policy in Africa, one of its first considerations must be some sort of middle way whereby both blacks and whites can share in the continent's potential development.

Africa has emerged into the modern world with a heritage of primitiveness, illiteracy, and poverty. At the same time it is immeasureably rich in untapped resources and also has the great pool of labour needed to develop these resources.

The continent's next 50 years seem certain to be challenging and to have many problems, for they will determine whether its riches, both material and human will pour out and enrich the world or whether Africa will degenerate into an area of strife and racial hatreds.

As the largest colonial power on the continent, Britain will play a substantial part in determining this future.

—The Christian Science Monitor

Black and White on Africa

A British guard checks up an African in Kenya.

GREATER BOMBAY ACROSS THE HARBOUR

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

Mankhurd-Panvel Rail line in place of Diva-Panvel portion of the proposed Diva-Panvel Railway. They are:

(A) The main traffic from Konkan would be directed towards Bombay and not towards Kalyan and further north. Instead of 44 miles from V.T. to Panvel via Diva, the alternative line will be only 26 miles that is 18 miles less.

(B) The saving in time and in running expenses due to this short distance would be well worth considering.

(C) Diva is a small station near a tiny hamlet and to convert it into a junction for the Konkan Railway would require considerable expenditure. Besides there are no important villages except Taloja in the 16 miles of length from Diva to Panvel. Alternately the 4-5 miles length from Kurla to Mankhurd is ready and Kurla junction is already established. Only continuation of the line from Mankhurd to Panvel, which does not go far from Taloja village, is required.

Greater Bombay

(D) In the plans of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for Greater Bombay, a satellite town is proposed at Shahbag near Belapur on the east of Trombay creek. The alternative line thus help the proposed expansion or Bombay. Besides, a little distance away, the town of Panvel which is already there, offers many civic amenities like pipe water supply, electric power and lighting, a municipality of a fairly long standing etc. and is already behaving as a partial suburb of Bombay in that there are more than 700 daily passengers between Panvel and Bombay.

(E) If another war crops up with possibilities of air raids on Bombay, this alternative line will provide an additional quick outlet for exodus from Bombay to the hinterland further east and south

The Burmah Shell and Standard Oil Refineries being constructed at Trombay and the Tata Sons' Thermal Electric Power Station Plant now being erected in that part will have soon to lay their own extensions of Rail lines from Mankhurd. If they are planned to suit the alignment of the new alternative shorter link from Mankhurd to Panvel, it may be to the advantage of all the concerned parties.

A rail-head provided immediately at Panvel until Section II is taken up, will facilitate immediate development of the Patalganga and Kundalika Tail Water Valleys and will afford a much nearer approach to Mahad and other Konkan areas, which have at present to seek Karjat of Kalyan Stations as the nearest rail-heads.

Mention may be made of the demand for a complete survey of the Bombay-Goa Railway line made by Shri Joshi, Member for Ratnagiri South in the Indian Parliament on 2nd March 1953. The arguments put forth by him for the construction of the whole Scheme of which Diva-Dasgaon line is a minor part deserve an early consideration and necessary action at the hands of Government. The construction of the Koyna Power Project will soon be an accomplished fact in a few years' time as it has now been included in the Revised First Five-Year Plan and if out of the Kurla-Mankhurd-Panvel-Dasgaon line, Section I from Mankhurd to Panvel is constructed in the first instance and electrified from the Tata's power, the construction of Section II from Panvel to Dasgaon and other sections further beyond for the extension of the Konkan line upto Ratnagiri and Goa can be so timed as to consume a gradually increasing and appreciable amount of the electricity produced at the Koyna Power Station for their electrification.

THE ENLIGHTENED POLITICIAN

A SHORT STORY

BY Mrs. REGINA BEATRICE IRIYAGOLLE

RANJIT Sirimanne considered himself a man of good birth, possessor of an immense hereditary fortune and an intellectual with a doctorate to his credit. Yet he thought he lacked fame, pomp, glory and power for which he yearned, craved and aspired. His was a consuming ambition.

Nanda, Sirimanne's wife, possessed a nature wondrously akin to her husband's and was equally gifted in worldly possessions. The similarity of their two characters was so strong and so marked that one could easily term them twin-minded.

And so, Ranjit Sirimanne was not only proud of his wife but considered her a treasured possession as well as an incomparable help-meet and life-partner. The craving for the fulfilment of their desires by any means, tied them in closer bonds than those of holy matrimony.

Sirimanne thought that power derived from education and wealth had certain limits, while power obtained through politics was manifold, extensive and boundless. For the man who knew the art, the easiest, least arduous and the most congenial way of achieving power and self-glory was through politics. And so the Sirimannes became politicians.

They had recognised the stark fact that since the dawn of history the one and only motive and purpose of every monarch emperor, dictator, leader, chief or head of an organised group, party, nation, country or empire had been the pursuit of individual power.

●

If ever there had been any difference or change in the field of politics that change was in the means of achieving their ends. The motive of those individuals had ever been the same throughout the ages—self-glorification through power. In the days of old politicians gained their ends through armed might. Now political power could be gained and retained only through the ballot paper.

To do that, the Sirimannes knew that they had to win over the minds of the majority; they realized that their field of action lay on the psychological plane and accordingly they launched their attack on the plane.

"Should we be on the right or on the left?" pondered the Sirimannes. Decidedly it should be the left which was considered to be popular the world over; so they become leftists.

They gathered around them a following, organised a party and christened it the "Janappriaya Party" and induced and influenced its members to elect Ranjit Sirimanne their leader.

THEN they set about the task of gaining the good will of the people. Ranjit Sirimanne discarded the European costume which had been his dress all his life-time and donned the garb of the masses—the banian and the cloth. He and his wife began to speak the languages of the people on public platforms and to shed tears and well over the hardships of the poor and the needy that formed the majority of the population.

They visited the poor, fondled their children, chatted gaily with their eccentric old and moved among them gushing with sympathy for their sad plight. They formed societies to relieve their distress and appeared to devote their time and energy to social work and the so called uplift of the poverty-stricken areas of the island.

The object of the party, they declared through their programme, was to overthrow the existing Government and take over the reins of power into their own hands, so that they could set about converting this isle of Lanka from its unspeakably wretched condition into a prosperous land where every individual will be happy and contented. In order to create this Utopia, the people must stand by them, the Janapprians, and help them to seize political power by the simple and easy yet vital act of casting their votes in favour of the Janappriya candidates at the next general election.

"Ranjit" said Nanda to her husband one day, "could we not induce Sarath Senadira to join our party? He is a great asset to any party. Not only is he popular among the masses but the bourgeoisie too have nothing against him."

"Yes", replied Ranjit, "he would have been in the present Parliament too were it not for his serious illness during the nomination days which prevented his candidature."

"I hear he had been a politician since his college days", continued Nanda, "considering his age his political career has been a long one."

The husband and wife thus discussed the political merits of Sarath Senadira an ex-minister of a former government.

"Yes" resumed Ranjit "we must bring him round and win him over to our party. Why not see him today with your friend Wimla? She is a relation and intimate of Mrs. Senadira.

●

It was the custom of Ranjit Sirimanne to employ his beautiful and attractive wife on such errands. He knew how successfully Nanda practised her charm and witchery, natural and artificial, on susceptible members of the opposite sex and enslaved them to achieve her own ends through their abilities. Already there was a big battalion of able men tied to the hem of her saree who were all at her beck and call, and he knew that Sarath Senadira would be a useful addition to their political captives.

It was at this period that the election to the Municipality of their home-town was held. Both the Sirimahnes contested seats and emerged victorious and thus laid their political career on a firmer foundation. This easy success provided food for more ambitious thoughts and formidable hopes for Ranjit Sirimanne. His hopeful visions projected far into the unknown future. "Three years hence I am certain I will be the Mayor of my home town." In ten years" he visualised "I shall most probably be a Minister and then Prime Minister too of Sri Lanka, and my dear wife the first Lady of the land."

SARATH Senadira was a young man in his thirties. He was tall, handsome and well-built, with a genial and lovable character His was a dignity seasoned with humility, a majesty crowned with kindness. His brilliant oratory combined with his pleasant disposition enabled him to sway any audience; that was the sky to his success as a politician. In choosing him as one of their allies the Sirimannes did well for their cause.

Sarath Senadira by this time had succumbed to the irresistable charms of Nanda Sirimanne and he was seen very often at her residence.

The opportunity for Ranjit Sirimanne to enter the House of Representatives came through the death of the Member for the electorate of Namunuwa.

It was a triangular contest the other two being an independent and a member of the Government Party.

The contest was keen between Ranjit and Victor de Silva, the Government Party man. The majority of the electorate divided themselves between these two candidates.

The prominent Janapprians, both men and women, formed themselves into batches and scoured the electorate canvassing for Ranjit day and night.

Nanda with the help of Sarath Senadira was responsible for organising the major items of the election campaign. Propaganda meetings were held, slogans were framed, read and shouted throughout the villages, placards were hung and displayed, leaflets, pamphlets and booklets were distributed in urban as well as rural areas. Every cunning and deplorable device was used and lies and half-lies were spread to counter the effects and impressions produced in the minds of the voters by rival election propagandists.

●

The inexhaustible energy, ability and feminine charms displayed by Nanda Srimanne in these arduous tasks were really wonderful, thought Sarath-Senadira. And he felt that hers was a congenial spirit in whose company work seemed a continual pleasure and relaxing hours a blissful joy.

Nanda was not only highly pleased and self-satisfied at her conquest of so remarkable a man as Sarath but she realised that she was beginning to feel happy and thrilled by his presence. But in the course of her close association with him she began to understand that she had not conquered or enslaved Sarath Senadira wholly and completely, an achievement so necessary for the fulfilment of their far-reaching schemes. Whenever she wanted him most to be near and close to her person or just when she desired to discuss with him some vital point regarding their election campaign, he would flee away from her side to his wife Nita and little Palita, his son.

Nanda feigned approbation of his dutiful attachment to his family and home, but in the deeper layer of her consciousness she not only resented his affection towards Nita and Palita but regarded them as obstacles to the progress and welfare of their "noble and holy" cause of serving the masses; regarded them as objects that distracted Sarath from his whole-hearted espousal and support of their cause—the Janappriya cause of which the central figures were themselves, the Sirimannes!

"Where it not for that coarse and ordinary woman and that useless brat" thought Nanda "Sarath could be wholly absorbed into our cause. There is no harm in sacrificing the few for the many".

She began to think and ponder. How could she gain her end? Her passion for power drove her to victimise Sarath Senadira and exploit his abilities and capacity for the selfish benefit of her husband and herself. But now she realised that she herself was falling a victim to her own consumming passion before the virile manhood of Sarath Senadira.

Therefore she accompanied Sarath occasionally to his home on his visits to his family while he was working for Ranjit's election campaign. Nanda observed that the moment they entered the house little Palita always rushed forward shouting joyously, "Father, father" and held up his fat little hands to be carried. and that Sarath bent down and took up his bonny boy who flung his arms round his father's neck, kissed his face and stroked his hair; then his fondling over, the little one settled happily and contentedly in his father's arms

Their two faces—the father's and the son's were so strinkingly alike that little Palita looked exactly the living miniature of Sarath Senadira.

Nanda perceived too that without doubt to be thus possessed and possess was the greatest source of happiness for this father and this son; while the mother was happy in their happiness.

•

THIS joyful harmonious, dynamic picture of life piqued discontended Nanda and filled her mind with bitter hatred, frustration, greed and envy. Then her face gleamed with malice for a thought, an evil thought entered her mind through which she thought she would solve this problem.

"Father, she is ugly" said Palita pointing his chubby little forefinger towards Nanda. "Sh-sh", hushed Sarath. "She is beautiful darling", he added, while Nita blushed uncomfortably.

"Father, she is ugly", repeated Palita. Nanda coloured with suppressed anger. "Am I sonny? she said, and feigned a smile.

●

It was a mass meeting held in support of Ranjit Sirimanne. Over five thousand men and women were present. Ranjit, Sarath and Nanda with several other clever men and beautiful women were seated on the raised platform.

Nanda was dressed as smartly as ever. Her face with a make-up of paint and rouge and her figure with a get up from a maiden form brassiere and six yards of diaphanous saree material wrapped so ingeniously round her sinuous form revealed all the enchanting curves and contours of her body.

As Nanda stood up in all her glory to deliver her speech the audience was struck with her resplendant beauty and remained quiet and receptive. She denounced the government in scathing terms, described its failures as ghastly, its ventures as disastrous, its plans as empty.

To emphasise her declarations and to impress her hearers, while talking she advanced step by step on the platform towards the audience, then gracefully retraced her steps backwards. She swung her beautiful arms and clenched her slender fingers. She wiggled her breasts and waggled her hips, shrugged her shoulders and swayed her body. Her speech continued. A change of government is the only solution and salvation for the people. And it was in the hands of the people that the power lay. People like the Janapprians and leaders like Ranjit are those who could save the land of their birth, she wound up.

Several other comely damsels rather voluptuously painted and dressed also spoke but with less display of their charms and even lesser brilliancy. Nevertheless they all created and permeated a pleasant and agreeable sensation in the minds of the audience.

It was Sarath's turn to speak. As he stood up, the audience showed their approbation with a tremendous crash of applause and then there was expectant silence. In a gripping address Sarath declared that it was gifted men like Ranjit Sirimanne who could and who would lay the foundation stone of a new Lanka, who could vitally contribute towards the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the people. Ranjit and his party would, Sarath continued, uphold the rights and privileges of the nationals of this land and enhance the prestige and the might of the country. He begged, he insisted, he exhorted, induced and supplicated the voters to return Ranjit Sirimanne as their representative in the House of Parliament.

As the sound of Sarath's baritone voice boomed and vibrated in the ears of his audience, now rising, now subsiding his earnest appealing speech echoed and re-echoed in their minds.

Other speeches followed in the same strain. They too denounced the government and the government party as composed of selfish, self-seeking callous men who greedily cling to power for self-aggrandisement.

IT was the leftists they announced, who were really sensitive to the sorrows of their fellow-beings. They implored the people of Namunu to elect the able leader of the Janappriya Party as their new member.

Thus the voters were bombarded with sex, with ideals and ideologies and promises and hopes of future happiness here in this world and eternal happiness hereafter!

They were stimulated and hypnotised with honeyed words and appealing gestures. They were misguided and mis-informed, deceived and deluded and ruthlessly robbed of their power of thinking. They were dazed and bewildered, and the attack on their minds was complete.

(To be continued)

WORK FOR POOR WOMEN'S HANDS

The Paddy Grinding Centre opened in the Central godowns in Kolhapur recenty trains poor womenfolk in the art of grinding and pays for their work. Shri A. M. Talwalkar is the director of the Centre. Picture shows the grinding work in progress.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4665

IN BATTLE BETWEEN BIRDS AND SERPENT

Marauding Reptile Torn To Tatters

POETS have sung about the power of parrots for imitating human speech. But this capacity is really limited to a few sentences. And besides, there is a popular misunderstanding that mynas and parrots are the female and male of the same group. But the myna is quite different from the parrot.

Snakes are a perpetual menace to the eggs of birds. When it is a question of fangs against bills, the latter win because of their agility and manoeuvrability, says the writer.

By Dr. M. V. APTE

AMONG pet birds the Parrot perhaps enjoys the best reputation. Next to that comes the myna—the Hill myna or the Grackle. The parrot is somewhat beautiful but the myna is not at all beautiful. Yet both these birds are valued greatly as pets. This is because they can imitate the human voice.

In many Indian languages and particularly in Sanskrit, the word for the parrot is masculine and the word for the myna is feminine. Sanskrit poets have taken the parrot as the representative of men and the myna as the representative of women. A long poem is devoted to a discussion between these two representatives of the two sexes. But everybody knows that there are female parrots and male mynas.

Poet Kalidas has devoted one of his long poems to a description of the Raghu dynasty. The choicest stanzas of this poem are written in the form of a eulogy of Prince Aja, the son of Raghu. This, the poet says, was to be sung by the prince's pet parrot.

A parrot can speak a few sentences, but whether it can repeat nine Sanskrit stanzas may well be doubted.

Poet Bana in his celebrated novel Kadambari makes a parrot tell such a long story that even a Sanskrit scholar cannot read it at one stretch! Poets have exaggerated, no doubt. But the merit is there, clearly exhibited by these birds, the merit of imitating human voice.

CLOUD MESSENGER

Poet Kalidas in his shortest and best of his poems "The Cloud Messenger" says that the heroine in her bereavement will be found asking her pet bird, the hill myna "O Rasika, do you remember your master, my husband? You are indeed his favourite." The hill myna in Sanskrit is called Sarika. The bird is addressed here as Rasika, meaning a lover of poetry. The poet obviously suggests that the word Sarika is merely a modification of Rasika. If it were so, we have here a fine derivation of the word Sarika. Perhaps the word grackle also may be another modification of the same word, Rasika. Be it what it may, there is no doubt that the grackle is fond of the essence of speech, not of course its meaning but the art of speech. In fact the grackle practises that art to a perfection, never reached by the parrot, though the latter is the more celebrated of the two.

Last year I had just returned from my Himalayan tour and was resting in an easy chair in my friend's reception room, when I heard the word 'Myna' uttered quite in the human way.

I thought some person in the household was calling a girl by name Myna. The call was repeated and had definitely come from the adjoining room. The door was open. With an inquirer's look I just peeped in to see who was calling. To my surprise, I found a black bird confined in a cage calling 'myna'.

The voice was so human that I even doubted whether it could come from a bird. The bird immediately followed the call, as if in answer to my looks, by an interrogative sentence in Hindi. The landlady explained that this was a part of the conversation taught to the bird. I had heard parrots speaking, but had never mistaken their voice for that of a human. So perfect was the imitation.

A parrot from Victoria Gardens which is intently looking at a visitor with some expectation.

HILL MYNA

The grackle or the hill myna is a bird of the size of a pigeon. It is jet black in colour except for the beak, a few patches on the head, and the feet, which are yellow. The patches on the head are devoid of feathers and are thick pads of skin, called Wattles. The grackle lives in thick forests amidst evergreen trees. It never comes even near human habitations.

It is truly a hill myna, as it loves hilly country. It is a denizen of the Western Ghats and the Himalayan foothills, as well as the Central Indian hill forests. It picks up articulation only in association with man, while in captivity. It lives cheerfully in a cage. It even breeds there.

The Grackle or Hill-Myna —from the "Book of Indian Birds" by Salim Ali

VERY TALKATIVE

To see a hill myna in the free state, one has to go to a forest with big trees full of foliage and fruit. This is not an easy job. We can form an estimate of the form of the bird and its talkative nature, if we observe its cousin, the common myna, a bird which goes by the name Salunki in Marathi.

Marathi poets have praised this bird for its voice.

These mynas are very talkative. They pronounce various notes under various moods.

They usually live in small parties of half a dozen or so. They move in groups in search of food or shelter. When they rise from the ground they utter a sweet single whistling note. For a short time, the party may disperse, but the individuals remain calling each other loudly "Khaicho Khaicho, Khaicho" or as Salim Ali puts it "Radio, Radio, Radio". When angry, they utter very harsh notes. They eat cooked food, fruit, as well as insects. They are close attendants on cattle, while the latter are grazing. Then they have opportunities to pick up insects stirred from the grass, and sometimes pick up ticks from the bodies of the cattle. They gather on fig trees to eat fruit and on coral trees in blossom to enjoy their nectar. They are very daring and do not fear to pick up food from crowded streets or railway platforms.

SNAKE INCIDENT

Years ago, I saw two such birds calling angrily. They were a few paces apart from each other. Between them, I could see a snake. As it tried to move on, the bird behind gave it a prick, while the one ahead flew a few feet up in the air only to alight again nearly in the same place. The snake could hardly move a few inches here or there. Perhaps the snake had eaten some of their eggs. The birds seemed to be determined not to allow the snake to move. They were making a row to call their companions, and frighten the snake. I was at that time fond of catching snakes. I thought this was a good opportunity to catch one. I procured a glass jar and going to the spot held it in front of the snake. It slipped in. I put on the lid. The birds became quiet.

I do not know whether they regarded my action as friendly or otherwise. For aught I know, these mynas had a nest in one of the trees nearby.

These birds build their nests in holes on trees or walls or between the ceiling and roof of a house.

When I first went to North India I saw several mynas in various situations. They were however a bit different from those I had seen in Poona or Bombay. They had their feet, beak and portions surrounding their eyes, of a brick red colour, instead of yellow. The general coloration was grey, instead of brown. It was a very amusing sight to watch these birds picking up insects from the ears of cattle even when they were being flapped. The birds would not loosen their grip on the animals. The latter seemed to be conscious of the service being done to them.

These birds are called Bank Mynas, probably because they excavate tunnels in earth banks.

These tunnels are about five feet in depth. Many birds excavate side by side so that the tunnels often get linked. They end in bulbous nest chambers which are lined by grass and leaves of trees, often mixed with other rubbish.

PARROTS

In the art of imitating the human voice, the parrot is much inferior to the hill myna, and yet it is a more common pet than the myna. This is because the parrot is more easily available than the myna. The myna lives in thick forests far removed from human habitation, while the parrot lives near about human dwellings, and for purposes of feeding enters fields, orchards and even house compounds. Those who build big mansions keep blind holes in their walls with a definite purpose of attracting these birds. The female parrot lays in holes either in trunks of trees or walls of buildings. Wooden boxes with holes kept in cages as big as a studyroom serve the purpose well in the case of captive birds. Wild parrots carve out holes in the stems of trees. These holes are used as nests.

Parrots being frugivorous do great damage to fields and fruit gardens. They live in groups and raid their feeding grounds systematically.

They destroy more than what they eat. Their eating is scanty, while destruction is plenty.

In the evening, parrots return to a common place of roosting, a grove of palms for instance. Party after party arrives at the favoured place and keeps on prattling till the whole community has assembled. The biggest community of parrots I saw was in the Himalayas at about 6,000 ft. altitude on the banks of the Mandakini where the vegetation is profuse.

JOLLY BIRDS

Parrots are jolly birds. They scream now and then both when at rest and on the wing. In the wilderness, they utter no words, unless living in the company of man from whom they pick up words merely by imitation. Once it so happened that a parrot at large visited a particular place in the Himalayas, at a particular time of the day and uttered a blessing in clear words. This happened day after day and month after month.

The story went round that a former hermit had become a parrot and he came to that place to give his blessings!

The fact, however, was that there was a hermit who had kept a parrot as a pet. The hermit died, but before that, he let the bird loose. By sheer habit, the bird frequented the place and uttered words that it was taught to utter. There was no real mystery about the event.

In the outskirts of Poona there are large trees lining the roadside. Once upon a time a row raised by parrots was heard from one of these trees. On looking to the tree, parrots were seen flying with great fury from one branch to another of the same tree. More and more birds were coming to that tree and joining the tumult. It was soon discovered that a serpent was climbing the tree and had very nearly approached a hole in which probably one of the bird-community had its eggs or young.

The fury of the birds rose to a very high pitch. Suddenly one of them pounced upon the marauding reptile tore it off from the tree trunk and dropped it down to the ground!

The Sanskrit word "Keera," the Hindi "Tota" and "Toowa" are mere imitations of the bird's calls somewhat modified to suit spoken language. The Marathi word 'Popat' seems to be an expression of the bird's ability to carve a hole (Puta).

LORIQUET

In certain parts of India, there is a kind of parrot which is as small as the sparrow. It has no red ring round the neck as some others have, but has a big red spot on the rump. Its tail is very short. The greatest peculiarity of this bird is its habit of roosting with its head hanging down like a bat! It is called a Loriquet, in contrast to others that are called *parakeets*.

The Bank Myna

Story Of A Hermit Becoming A Bird!

Parrots & Mynas Imitate Human Voice

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Acting Editor: M. A. BASIT ANSARI.